Vote Yes on Suffrage November 2

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 44. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

THE LAST CALL

Massachusetts, famous for its Tea Party, its Faneuil Hall, Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, and in later years for Sumner, Phillips and Garrison.

New York, which in 1776, on the eve of the arrival of the British ships, re-elected every delegate to the Provincial Congress, with the charge to vote for absolute separation from the crown.

Pennsylvania, honored as the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence and reverenced for its Liberty Bell.

These three States, more than any other of the original thirteen colonies, upheld in 1776 the principles of liberty and justice and declared that there should be "no taxation without representation."

Next Tuesday the men of these States will decide whether these principles are still to be the guide-stars of their commonwealths. For the first time they will vote on the question whether "justice" means justice for women, whether "liberty, fraternity and equality" are limited to sex. Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, you are in the balance today. Your women are trusting you to be true in 1915 as in 1776.

SURVEY RECEIVES CONCLUSIVE YES

Poll of Subscribers in Suffrage States Shows an Overwhelming Affirmative

The Survey, which is acknowledged as the leading journal of philanthropic endeavor and social uplift in the country, announced Oct. 23 that a poll of its subscribers in the suffrage States had shown an overwhelming appreciation of votes for women.

Of the 634 replies received, 616 were ayes, 15 noes, 2 dubious and 1 a blank. Among the ayes were 14 who acknowledged their conversion to suffrage on the basis of results achieved.

"Seldom has The Survey had, on any subject, so many hearty, wholesouled, eager responses to an inquiry," says that paper. "More than half have written letters in addition to answering the questions. All the questions are answered overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Not one subscriber reports any evidence of the breakdown of home life as the result of women's voting."

"SAFETY FIRST" NEEDS WOMEN

President of National Safety Council Declares Suffrage Would Be Greatest Aid

The enfranchisement of women would be the greatest aid to the Safety First movement, declared R. W. Campbell, of the Illinois Steel Company, at the three days' convention of the National Safety Council in Philadelphia last week. Mr. Campbell has just finished a term as president of the council and spoke as one of the foremost experts on the safeguarding of life in the country. He has had an opportunity to view the workings of equal suffrage in his home State of Illinois.

50,000 MARCH IN GIGANTIC PARADE

Crowd of 1,500,000 Applaud Largest Suffrage Parade Ever Held in United States

Nearly 1,500,000 people saw the great equal suffrage parade in New York City on Oct. 23. Over 50,000 men and women marched in the teeth of a cold October wind to demonstrate to the voters of New York State the kind of women and men who want votes for women, and to give them some idea of the proportions to which the movement has grown. Women of wealth marched with humblest city workers in huge appeal for the vote. Five thousand school teachers carry aloft appeal for ballot. Fifty thousand in mightiest suffrage parade ever witnessed. No scoffers in crowds as on other occasions. Immense crowds orderly and good natured. Nearly a million and a half and no heckling. One of city's greatest pageants. Police describe parade as most orderly and well managed in their experience. The spirit was as wonderful as the numerical strength and as the artistic value. Workers and marchers talk only of victory; crowd hearty in approval, saying: "Wonderful, wonderful; give them the vote? Certainly! Why not?"

Such in substance was the verdict of the newspapers, such the sentiment of the thousands who stood from four to six hours to witness one of the greatest and most beautiful and impressive demonstrations for principle the world has ever seen. The strong wind and unusual cold made it difficult to carry the banners and standards and to endure the inevitable, long delay between the hour for forming and starting, but every supporter of the cause was happy as darkness came on, and

(Continued on page 344.)

Waiting for the Returns

URGES LABOR MEN TO VOTE "YES"

First Political Duty of Every Worker to Support Suffrage, Says Frank P. Walsh

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, has sent encouraging words to the campaign States. He writes:

"I call it the duty of every labor man and of every associated worker in the great cause of labor to work to the limit of his capacity and to vote for the enfranchisement of the women of every State in this Union.

"There is no political duty stronger than that, and I say to you from my deepest convictions that on no class of people in this country is that duty to vote for woman suffrage so strong as on the class of working men.

"Except for the sham argument of 'woman's sphere,' there is no one of the arguments advanced today against the right of women to vote that has not been used against the right of men to vote, and I want to go on record now as saying that there are many, many thousands of the so-called 'superior people' who sneer at the desire of mothers to vote for their children's welfare, who also should like, in their hearts, to take the vote away from you men."

REMEMBER.

Who shapes your life? A Woman. Who worked for you, watched over you, cared for you, and launched you on the sea of success? A Woman. All men know this. She now asks for the ballot. Why? So she can help remedy conditions that make living harder, and help bring about conditions that will mean better days for us all. Vote "Yes" for Woman Suffrage.

Resolutions endorsing woman suffrage were adopted at the general convention of the State Baptist Ministers' Union, which met in Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 21.

PARTY HENCHMEN MOB SUFFRAGISTS

Philadelphia Machine Makes Wanton Attack on Women With Fire and Water

The most disgraceful attack upon suffragists since the Washington parade of 1913 was made in Philadelphia Tuesday night by the political machine of which "Jim" McNichol is the head. Special dispatches from Philadelphia printed in the New York Tribune and Boston Herald of Oct. 27 say:

"In what many eye-witnesses call the most disgraceful display of rowdyism they have ever seen, a throng of several hundred Republican organization adherents, parading after a meeting in behalf of the Republican municipal ticket, mobbed a crowd of women suffrage advocates listening to a suffrage speaker in West Philadelphia.

"Roman candles were turned into the gathering and the balls of fire fell on the clothing of orators and listeners alike; the

(Continued on page 344.)

NEW JERSEY AND AFTERWARD

An Editorial in The Christian Science Monitor

Not until New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts shall have balloted on the question of inserting in their several constitutions provisions granting full political equality to women can anything like a proper estimate be placed upon the result of Tuesday's vote on the suffrage amendment in New Jersey. Sometimes defeats turn out in the end to be victories; this is peculiarly, often strikingly, true of seeming defeats suffered by righteous causes all the way down through human history. When all the facts in the New Jersey case come to be understood, it may very well be that the loss of one State shall lead to the winning of many. The manner in which New Jersey was lost to the suffrage cause, when made clear to the enlightened and fair-minded voters of the three States that are to pass upon the question one week from next Tuesday, should strengthen those already enlisted in the fight against political discrimination as beween men and women, and assist very materially in winning over those still halting between two opinions.

"We love him for the enemies he has made," shouted a delegate in a great national political convention in the United States some years ago, and that shout carried the convention and swept the country for the leader whose exalted sense of the responsibility of the officeholder to his master, the public, had earned for him bitter opposition in his own party as well as outside of it. The enemies equal suffrage has made, as shown in New Jersey during the recent campaign, unless we are greatly mistaken in our view of the matter, will commend it more forcibly than ever to the consideration of all good citizens. Manifestly it would not have had, as it has had the united opposition of partisan bossism, cemented by the manufacturing liquor and saloon interest if it were not itself essentially sound. What better proof of character can the cause of equal suffrage offer in its own behalf than that it is feared quite as intensely as it is disliked by the very worst elements in the social and political activities of the nation? What higher recommendation can it have to the consideration and respect and support of thinking people than the knowledge, open to all, that it is making enemies of those interests which are arrayed against the welfare of the country's manhood, womanhood and childhood?

"GOOD OLD TIMES" WINS WOMEN'S NO

San Francisco Women Defeat Graft Politician and Stand for Decent Municipal Rule

The result of the recent municipal election in San Francisco which gave Mayor Rolph a large majority over Ex-Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of graft during his third term, is another tribute to the conscientious voting of San Francisco women. Schmitz called his late run for re-election a "campaign of vindication," with the slogan, "Vote for Schmitz and bring back the Good Old Times!" "And every one knew what the 'good old times' under Schmitz meant," writes L. B. Bridgman of California. "The San Francisco men—the decent ones—showed so plainly that their only hope of escaping Schmitz was through the votes of the women!" she added.

The Berkeley Daily Gazette before the election declared, "The average suffragist does not want 'the good old times.' . . . The practical lads who were in the trough in 'the good old times' ten years ago smile when the election is mentioned. They hope to put one over like then. But this time there are no fixed machines."

No one has served the woman suffrage cause so well as the antis. They are like the hypnotized chicken which balks at a chalk line, though beyond it there is nothing but space.—Julia C. Lathrop.

50,000 MARCH IN GIGANTIC PARADE

(Continued from page 343.)

still there were thousands in line. The marchers knew they had done their best and that the great metropolis had been thrilled and impressed into conviction.

The banners in the parade formed one great army of clear reasons why women should have the vote, why men of New York State should enfranchise their women on Nov. 2. It was the final array of logic and reason, of appeal to sentiment and fair play, and it was done with such dignity, such art, such display of numbers and beauty and womanliness that spectators, whatever their prejudices, were generally won.

Among the features which attracted greatest applause in the long line were the following: New Jersey women carrying banners of "Not down and out but up and doing," "Hurrah for the 131,911 New Jersey men who voted yes," "Baffled only to fight better," "Delayed but not defeated," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the International Section, the National Officers' section, the living flag, representing the free States, delegations from practically every State in the Union, the thirty-five bands, the large divisions of professional women, women in industry, college women. There were banners in many tongues,—Swedish, Hungarian, German, Spanish and French. The men's sections alone totaled over 5,000 marchers. One of the banners carried by the teachers' section read, "You trust us with the children. Why not trust us with the vote?" For the first time in a New York parade The Woman's Journal had a delegation, 12 girls in brilliant yellow costumes bearing the name of the paper, and four in college caps and gowns, enclosing the section with heavy yellow rope.

In fours, in eights, in company fronts of sixteen abreast, 30,000 banners, nearly fifty thousand special costumes, a record cavalry section, symbolic floats, a color display unexcelled, the whole parade can be merely suggested, not described.

In the reviewing stand were Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President Marks, Port Collector Malone, Fire Commissioner Adamson and about a hundred other officials and their guests.

Among the prominent men who marched were Judge William H. Wadhams, Justice Charles L. Guy, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner; Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Julius Frank, Mayor of Ogdensburg; John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner; Frederick Shipley, Tax Commissioner; Robert Underwood Johnson, Controller Prendergast, William S. Bennett, William F. Van Rensselaer, Arnold Wood, Norman Whitehouse, Ogden Mills Reid, Herbert Parsons and Everett Colby.

The New York press generally was generous in its description and praise. All gave front page space and several pages besides. More than one gave the entire front page of one section to it. Said the Evening Post editorially:

"It is needless to dwell upon the great success of the suffrage parade on Saturday, for even those opposed to women voting admit that it was splendidly managed and most impressive. The chief thing demonstrated is the earnestness and determination o fthe women. They are in the struggle to stay."

UNCONQUERABLE

By Gertrude Traubel.

Determined and fresh in the morning,
Tired and undaunted at night,
Proud of your comrades' spirit
Game in a losing fight.

The women of all New Jersey
Caught up the great refrain,
"Work—we will win the next time
On with the new campaign!"

PARTY HENCHMEN MOB SUFFRAGISTS

(Continued from page 343.)

marsal of the parade rode his horse through the crowd, and the opponents of 'votes for women' completed their attack by filling buckets of water inside a building where the organization meeting was in progress and dropping them on the women. Miss Miriam Gilbert, one of the suffrage speakers, was drenched by the contents of one of the buckets. Miss Gratia Erickson, of Evanston, Ill., another speaker, was doused, while many persons in the crowd went home dripping wet. It was while the water was being thrown that a mounted policeman arrived and made one arrest.

"The attack occurred in front of Red Men's Hall, Sixtieth and Spruce streets, where the Republican stump speakers were addressing an audience of several thousand. Harry A. Mackey, leader of the 46th Ward, was chairman, and those on the platform included John P. Connelly, organization candidate for City Solicitor. In accordance with the suffrage plans, the women speakers were addressing a crowd outside the building.

"According to several eye-witnesses, the attack began when a procession approached the hall. The leader, on his horse, shouted, 'Down with woman suffrage!' and forthwith rode into the crowd. Behind him were hundreds of men and boys carrying roman candles and red lights. They surrounded the suffragists and the balls of fire from the candles were dropped into their midst as the suffrage speakers stood in an automobile.

"When Dr. J. Paul Chambers and several other men set up cries for the police, the marchers entered the hall, only to resume their attacks with the water.

"The man arrested was Carlton Smith, who was held until Magistrate Harris ordered his discharge."

CABINET FAMILIES ADOPT SUFFRAGE

President's Household Sets Precedent and Washington Official Society Follows Suit

Never has the sympathy for woman suffrage found wider representation in Washington, D. C., than at the present time. Not only the members of President Wilson's family, the New York Tribune points out, but the wives of a majority of the Cabinet heads and of many of the Congressmen and official and political members of Washington society are suffragists.

President Wilson's daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo are in favor, and so is his favorite cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. The next mistress of the White House declares that she is neither for nor against suffrage, but Washington has already decided that, since her interest will be directed to the subject as never before, she probably will be a convert soon.

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, daughter of Secretary of Labor Wilson, said:

"I have always been in favor of suffrage. I consider the woman question the biggest question in the world, and am watching its progress with intense interest. When women get the vote in every State in the Union these great movements for bettering mankind in which she is particularly interested will be carried on with far greater rapidity."

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane is with her husband, the Secretary of the Interior, in heartily advocating suffrage. She said, "I am interested in the betterment of women workers, and that betterment must come through woman suffrage."

Both the wife and daughter of Speaker of the House Clark are hard workers for woman suffrage. In the famous suffrage parade in Washington, Genevieve Clark, now Mrs. Thomson of New Orleans, rode in the foremost ranks and waved a suffrage flag. Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the leader of the minority in the House, is also an ardent supporter.

"THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE POLLS IS NO PLACE FOR A CULTURED WOMAN"

By W. W. E. in New York Tribune

I entered the dirty, grey granite building between a barber shop and an undertaker's. The air had died long ago and in its place were the mingled scents of cigars, pipes and ink.

Men were inside—most of them standing. Some talked and smoked quietly. The word "darn" was used twice. A few were writing at small, shelf-like tables at the side of the room. Several useful cuspidors were scattered over an unclean floor.

A policeman sauntered in—and out.

Having identified myself I was given a blank form to be filled out by one of the officials. I retired with the sheet to the privacy of one of the shelf-like desks and wrote upon it.

Sealing it, I dropped it in the slit of the official box.

Having thus mailed my money order, I left the postoffice.

PASADENA CANARD AT LAST GIVEN UP

In Pasadena, Cal., at the first election where women could vote, the previous restrictions on the sale of liquor were made more stringent. The anti-suffragists have been saying that at this first election the city went wet after having been dry. This statement has been part of their stock in trade for years. It was authoritatively contradicted in the Woman's Journal years ago by Mr. J. H. Braley, a distinguished summer resident of Pasadena; but they have kept right on making it. At last the women's anti society of Massachusetts has stricken out this falsehood from its campaign leaflet on the liquor question, after Miss Rebecca Brown had secured from the city government of Pasadena an official copy of the ordinance that was actually passed. But the falsehood was sent out a few days ago to every voter in the State of Massachusetts.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL NAMED

Proposed Changes in Constitution Would Elect Officers Every Alternate Year

Notice is hereby given that on motion of Miss Francis the following amendment to the constitution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be offered: That By-Law 1, Section 1, paragraph 4, shall be amended to read, "the general officers of this association shall be elected by ballot on the last day but one of every alternate annual meeting," and that on motion of Miss Thomas, By-Law 1, Sec. 1, paragraph 2, shall be amended to read: "That the convention shall be held upon days to be designated by the directors; that every second convention shall be held in Washington in order that each new Congress shall be reached directly by the influence of the convention. The alternating conventions shall be held in a city to be designated by the directors."

SUSAN W. FITZGERALD,
Recording Secretary.

ENGLISH WOMEN TO GET FAIR PAY

Lloyd George Recognizes Right of Munition Workers to Same Wage As Men

David Lloyd George, English Minister of Munitions, announced Oct. 22 that women 18 years of age and over engaged in munition work would receive a minimum wage of £1 weekly. When doing skilled work, on time or by piece, women would get the same pay as men. This official recognition of the right of women to receive the same pay as men for the same work is hailed as a great victory by English suffragists who have long been agitating the question.

NEW FALL STYLES
Show the New Gypsy Boot
$3.00 VALUE
$2.95
All Shoes Guaranteed
MARY F. SHAY
7 Temple Place
EVENING SLIPPERS, ALL COLORS, $2.00

PAINTINGS
With offerings guaranteed at Investment Prices.
GILL'S ART ROOMS 120 Tremont St. Boston

PIERCE SHORTHAND and SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
For MATURE PUPILS
248 BOYLSTON STREET : BOSTON

Tel. Main 4071 Res. 3428-W Dor.
L. BLACKSTONE
Furrier
110 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON, MASS.
Studio Building, Room 61.

If women had a say-so in making the laws, they would have long ago clipped the wings of the predatory combinations that have increased the cost of living so greatly.—Dorothy Dix.

AUTUMN FOOTWEAR—
New England's Most Favorably Known Shoe House
THAYER-McNEIL COMPANY
47 Temple Place 15 West Street

"OSTRICH FEATHER SEASON"
A casual glance around the THEATRE or the thoroughfare will show this fact. Plumes, Trimmings and dainty BOAS which lend attractiveness to any COSTUME are being extensively worn. We can make CHIC Boas from your old stock at ½ the cost of new. We DYE, CLEANSE, and Curl feathers and BOAS at shorter notice and lower prices than elsewhere plus quality that cannot be approached.
Feathers cleansed in a day or curled on your hat while you wait.
OLDEST FEATHER HOUSE IN AMERICA
H. Methot Ostrich Feather Company
88 TEMPLE PLACE, "Sign of the Golden Ostrich"

"GRIDLEY QUALITY" stands for
"BEST QUALITY" in Restaurant and Bakery Goods
VISIT HEADQUARTERS AT
43 to 49 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
AND BE CONVINCED

Furs of character, individuality and reliability, intelligently shown for your approval
Otto J. Pfeiler Co.
356 Boylston Street

THE CROSSETT SHOE
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"
Trade-Mark
For Men, $4.00 to $6.00 For Ladies, $4.00 to $6.00
166 TREMONT STREET - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Photographs and Portraits
394 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
L. E. HARRIMAN, Prop. Tel. Back Bay 1708

TO THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

FELLOW CITIZENS:

An exceptional opportunity is presented to you this year. After nearly seventy years of agitation and discussion a Constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote in federal and State elections is to be submitted to your verdict at the November election.

The justice of women's claim that those who are subject to the laws should have a voice in making them has been generally conceded. Moreover, it has long been recognized that no disfranchised class in any community can expect to enjoy equal rights or the full measure of protection under the law.

The great change in popular feeling regarding this issue has come only recently, however, as the result of the intense and rapid social and industrial evolution of the last twenty years. This has forced millions of women into industry as self-dependent workers. It has developed city and factory life at the expense of country farm life, and has made clear the fact that women must either be protected through the exercise of the rights of full citizenship, or else be exploited, individually and industrially, at tremendous cost to society and the coming generations.

Eleven States, comprising the entire western half of the country, and the great State of Illinois, have already enfranchised women with eminently satisfactory results. The sincere doubt as to whether the majority of women wanted the ballot has been dispelled by the remarkable showing at the polls of the women of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, and especially Chicago, where 240,000 women, or 85 per cent. of the full registration, cast a ballot. In every State the new voters have raised the tone of the electorate and have promoted sanitary legislation and all measures for the protection of the home and the school. Surely it is time to give women a hand in framing the laws to which they are amenable, and in expending the public moneys to which their taxes contribute.

We appeal with confidence, therefore, to every fair-minded, thoughtful and truly patriotic citizen to vote in favor of granting women the protection of the ballot. And we ask you to assist our purpose by urging upon others a similar course of action.

John L. Bates, Samuel L. Powers, Charles Sumner Bird, Joseph Walker, Guy A. Ham, George W. Coleman, Oakes Ames, Edwin D. Mead, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Edward H. Clement, Albert Stevens Parsons, F. W. Hallowell, Christopher R. Eliot, Rolfe Cobleigh, Willard A. Paul, Horace Bumstead, Meyer Bloomfield, Charles L. Burrill, Samuel J. Elder, Louis D. Brandeis, Ignatus McNulty, Sherman L. Whipple.

Eugene N. Foss, James M. Curley, Frank H. Pope, James H. Vahey, Charles Henry Davis, Robert A. Woods, Worthington C. Ford, Vincent Y. Bowditch, Francis J. Garrison, Butler R. Wilson, Davis R. Dewey, George Luther Cady, F. N. Peloubet, Harry Levy, Charles W. Wendte, M. H. Gulesian, William R. Lord, Philip S. Moxom, Chas. Zueblin, Chas. B. Marble.

George H. Palmer, Albert Bushnell Hart, B. S. Hurlburt, J. G. Hart, Frederick Palmer, Ralph Barton Perry, Lewis J. Johnson, William Roscoe Thayer, Arthur N. Holcombe, W. M. Davis, Edwin F. Gay, F. Lowell Kennedy, H. E. Clifford, Harvey N. Davis, G. H. Parker, Arthur B. Lamb, E. V. Huntington, C. A. Adams, William Z. Ripley, Lionel S. Marks, Horatio S. White, A. E. Norton, J. S. Pray, John S. Humphreys, Felix Frankfurter, David Evans, W. B. Cannon, O. Folin, Joseph H. Beale.

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has just held its annual convention, which this year extended over three days. There were very few changes made in the personnel of the board, practically all the officers being re-elected. The chief addition was Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees. She became auditor in place of Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, who became chairman of New Haven County. An income of $12,600 for the coming year was ensured by the pledges made at the convention. This is one-third larger than the amount of pledges at the previous convention.

The new superdreadnaught California, in process of building, will be the first battleship to have a reception room for women visitors of enlisted men.

MEYER JONASSON & COMPANY
Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston
The "Unusual"
in
Outer Attire
and Furs
for
Women and Misses

Thomas L. OBrien
Samuel B. Reed
Joseph B. Russell, Jr.
Henry E. Russell
John A. Curran
Robert J. Dunkle
Gerald H. Noonan
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.
OBrion, Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 WATER ST., BOSTON
TEL. MAIN 6600
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TEL. JOHN 5456

It is both pleasant and important that you think well of Champlain Photographs, and we are pleased to have you tell us that you do.
Complimentary Certificate
Quality
By Making Better Photographs Than Our Competitors, at a Better Price, We Have Become New England's Most Successful Photographers.
Supremacy
Champlain Leadership Is Universal. From Ocean to Ocean Our Work Is the Standard of the Discriminating Photographer.
USE BEFORE NOV. 15.

Every Woman's Journal Reader is entitled to twelve of our exclusively finished Sepia Artist Proofs, upon presentation of this certificate and a payment of five dollars ($5.00) at the studio at the time of sitting. The regular price of these photographs is ten dollars per dozen.
Champlain Studios BOSTON
161 Tremont St. 164 Tremont St.
306 Fifth Ave., New York

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Reginald Wright Kauffman, Zona Gale, Florence Kelly, Witter Bynner, Ben B. Lindsey, Caroline Bartlett Crane, Josephine Peabody Marks, Ellis Meredith, Mabel Craft Deering, Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood, Blanche Ames, Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915

VOTE YES ON TUESDAY

The equal suffrage amendment should carry, for three fundamental reasons:

First, it is just. As the late U. S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts said, "Every thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage is forced to deny the doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence." Equal suffrage is based on the Golden Rule. Every man knows that he would not willingly be barred from the ballot. Thus let him do unto others as he would have others do unto him!

Second, it is expedient. The overwhelming preponderance of testimony from the enfranchised States is in its favor. Circular letters of inquiry sent to those States always bring back a sweeping majority of replies declaring that it has proved to be a good thing. More convincing still than the testimony of any number of individuals is the fact that it spreads steadily from one neighboring State to another, and there is no movement anywhere for its repeal.

Third, to pass it now will be a great economy. Every clear-sighted person knows that suffrage is coming. Even opponents admit it. The agitation for and against it costs a vast amount of time, labor and money, both to its friends and to its foes. All this energy can be applied constructively in many lines of useful work when this question is once out of the way. If it could be known with absolute certainty how the European war is going to end, everybody would urge the side that is foredoomed to defeat to capitulate now, and stop the waste of blood and treasure. It is known with absolute certainty that the contest over the suffrage question will end in victory for equal suffrage. The only question is when. It is folly to spend time, strength and money in fighting the inevitable.

It is a truism that "no question is ever settled till it is settled right." Experience has proved that the suffrage question is never settled till it is settled by giving women the vote.

From the highest motives of justice and race welfare, and from the most prosaic motives of economy, the voters of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania should cast their ballots for suffrage on Nov. 2. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The great Suffrage Parade in New York City was the most wonderful demonstration of its kind ever made. Not only in numbers, but in organization, dignity and impressiveness, it commanded universal respect and admiration. It was a fresh proof, if any were needed, that the demand among women for suffrage is far more widespread today than was the demand for higher education, or married women's property rights, or any of the other modern opportunities for women, before those opportunities were actually achieved. It was a magnificent object lesson. Let the men of the Empire State, and of the other campaign States, respond as magnificently to the appeal of their women! A. S. B.

A JURY OF SIX HUNDRED

A remarkable array of testimony to the practical good results of equal suffrage is given by the New York Survey in its issue of Oct. 23. It sent a circular letter to all its subscribers in the enfranchised States, asking their opinion. It got 633 answers, 616 in favor, 15 opposed and two in doubt.

Circular letters of inquiry have been sent out to the enfranchised States before this by the Literary Digest, the Christian Endeavor World, the New York Sun, and other periodicals; also by Julia Ward Howe and various other individuals and committees. Invariably the overwhelming majority of the replies has been in favor. But the poll taken by The Survey is of special interest. It is more extensive than any of the others; the letter of inquiry was addressed mainly to persons who are not politicians, so the answers cannot be discounted as a bid for the women's vote; and The Survey goes largely to a constituency who are in close touch with welfare work and the various movements for human betterment. To a great extent they are men and women who have worked for improved conditions before and after women got a vote, and therefore can make comparisons. And the results of this inquiry are even more sweepingly favorable than any of those that went before. The Survey says:

"They were asked whether they believe in woman suffrage, yes or no, and why; whether it has produced tangible results in legislation, particularly for women and children; changes in city or State administration, in politics and public opinion, in the tone of their towns; whether it is making for progress or reaction.

"Seldom has The Survey had, on any subject, so many hearty, whole-souled, eager responses to an inquiry. More than half have written letters in addition to answering the questions. All the questions are answered overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Not one subscriber reports any evidence of the breakdown of home life as the result of women's voting—a point of particular interest to the many Survey subscribers whose main task is the conservation of the family. The reasons given for believing in suffrage cover practically every claim ever made for it."

The answers in The Survey come from bishops and college presidents, lawyers and ministers, officers of Mercantile Clubs and of the Y. M. C. A., librarians, commissioners of public works, social workers and mothers of families, members of Child Labor Commissions and superintendents of schools.

To anyone with an open mind, these hundreds of testimonies from disinterested eye-witnesses ought to be absolutely convincing. They know the facts. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." A. S. B.

A FEW POINTS OF MANY

The Survey says in part:

Tangible results in both the State and the towns of Illinois are pointed out by scores of correspondents.

Practically all California correspondents testify that women's votes and their influence as voters were a prime factor in securing the red light injunction and abatement act. "Their influence was particularly important in securing the passage of our new child labor law," writes Secretary Stuart A. Queen, of the State Board of Charities.

"After an experience of more than twenty years, you could not induce the men of Colorado to part with the wonderful help women give to them in the management of their public affairs"—that sentence, from Lee Champion of Denver, expresses the spirit and substance of most of the replies received from Colorado men.

As for the women, Fonetta Flansburg, president of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs, sums up the results thus: "It has, chief of all, made us independent thinkers, given us self-respect and the profound respect of the men."

As to legislation, James Hutchinson Kerr of Colorado, writing as "a Colorado pioneer," recalls that "when the suffrage agitation began in Colorado we had more laws to protect domestic animals than we had to protect women and children. As women have gained power on the platform, at the ballot box, in the legislative halls, in like proportion have the interests of home, society and humanity been promoted."

Margaret D. Conway, Denver's amusement censor, finds suffrage "breaking down party lines and rearing lines between good and evil."

Numerous correspondents point out that the woman's vote has kept Judge Lindsey in office. James Grafton Rogers of Denver makes a point made by no other writer in any State—"In many large families it has given that family a more just representation than it would otherwise have."

V. C. Hicks, clinical psychologist of the Oakland (Cal.) schools, writes: "Since women became voters interest in all public questions has increased almost beyond belief."

That woman suffrage, however, stakes its chief claim to something much broader than laws passed, reforms achieved or rascals turned out is witnessed in a striking number of California letters. The feeling is well put by Katharine C. Watson of Pasadena: "My own experience (in three cities) makes me feel very strongly that the extension of the suffrage to women is a progressive measure of enormous and far-reaching educational value not only to women, but to the whole race. This may seem an extravagant statement of too large a hope, but the removal of an artificial restriction from one-half of any population, by which thousands of persons are encouraged to exercise faculties hitherto unused, appears to me a measure of such importance as to justify these great expectations."

MORE EVIDENCE

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, of the Oregon Child Labor Commission, writes: "The sheriff in our most populous county was defeated for re-election—admittedly by women's votes—because he refused to heed their requests for better treatment of women prisoners and improved quarters in the county jails."

"On all moral questions and in the matter of things that are for the betterment of health conditions, the women have been active, and have been listened to since they got the ballot, when heretofore they were largely ignored," is the comment of T. F. Garver, a lawyer of Topeka.

President W. J. Boone, of the College of Idaho, says equal suffrage is "reasonable, just, practical, good results." Its effects on his town, Caldwell, are "no saloons, no gambling, fine schools, good libraries, civic clubs, a clean town."

O. J. Langston of Nampa, Idaho, credits women voters with the nine-hour law for women and the law granting women the right to own and dispose of property independently of their husbands. "Courage," he says, "has been placed in the backbone of the politician who desired to do the right thing; restraint has been placed on the man who was not exactly straight, and the notoriously bad man has, no doubt, been prevented from seeking office in many instances."

"The general high level of honest and progressive city administration may be credited to a considerable extent to the participation of the women in the municipal franchise in this State," writes C. H. Talbott, head of the Municipal Reference Library of the University of Kansas. "This State has more commission government cities than any other in the country, and our municipal ownership results and benefits have been notable. Equal suffrage has proved its case in this Commonwealth."

CHIVALRY NOT ENOUGH

Thirteen persons were killed and many more injured the other day by a factory fire in Pittsburg, Pa. Most of them were young women. It was like the Triangle fire in New York, on a smaller scale.

Chivalry was not lacking. One brave man carried out six girls and perished in trying to carry out a seventh.

Women who ask for the ballot are told that chivalry is enough. It is not enough. Chivalry comes to the rescue in a crisis, and does what it can; but what is needed is adequate fire laws and proper enforcement. That would have saved all the young women, and the chivalrous man as well.

A. S. B.

In New Jersey about 67,000 more men voted to give women full suffrage this year than voted to give them school suffrage in 1897. Both amendments were defeated, but the big amendment got a much larger vote now than the small amendment got eighteen years ago.

Try as you may, it is impossible to formulate a qualification for the privilege of voting that would not exclude some men and include some women.—New York Telegram.

It is really as absurd to criticise the suffragists because they are supported by socialists and prohibitionists and pacifists as it would be to criticise the Pope because he is supported by the socialists in his efforts to bring peace to the warring nations of Europe.—James Keene Taylor.

To one who travels through the State or gets in touch with representative citizens, it is bound to be apparent that the woman suffrage issue has stirred up more interest than anything else in many years. President Wilson's declaration in favor, and the whole-souled indorsement of the women's cause by Lindley M. Garrison, Joseph P. Tumulty, William G. McAdoo and William C. Redfield, have brought the question home to multitudes who previously were indifferent. . . . There are no longer predictions that the amendment will be overwhelmed by a half million majority.—New York Herald.

It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone.—Vice-President Marshall.

$1.75 SCRIM CURTAINS Pr. 1.00
Dutch set. White or Arabian. Insertion, Balmon edges.
Sixth Floor

At the old **Butler** Corner

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed for $2.50 in Mdse. or $2.00 in Cash

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of COATS

Hats Illustrated Selected From Our Millinery Dept.

FREE ALTERATIONS

16.50 *Value $25.00*
Silk velour, newest model, jaunty and effective, brown, taupe and blue. Sizes 16 to 46.

22.50 *Value $32.50*
Velour. Belted model. Natural and dyed raccoon collars. Salt's satin lining. Choice of green, taupe and brown.

7.98 *Value $12.98*
Nobby mixtures, made on the newest lines for the small woman and miss, warm and serviceable.

15.00 *Value $20.00*
All wool zibeline, plaid effect, full flare skirt, convertible collar and belt.

25.00 *Value $35.00*
Chaunel silk plush, belted model, flare skirt, convertible collar, guaranteed satin lining.

9.98 *Value $15.00*
All wool materials, convertible collar, trimmed with velvet and novelty buttons, belted and straight models, full ripple skirt.

39.75 *Value $49.50*
Sealette plush, fur trimmed, variety of styles (illustrated) fitch animal and head forming collar and cuff trimmings.

19.75 *Value $29.75*
Plaid back, all wool Scotch mixtures, large convertible collar of gray Australian lynx, set-in sleeves, wide belt.

Fourth Floor—Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Delivered Free

Bay State Festival Brilliant Success

In spite of the immense amount of campaign work going on, the Bay State Festival, which closed last Saturday, was a pronounced success and netted $8,000 to the cause. The proceeds will be used to further the campaign during the final days before election.

Booths were erected in the two larger ball rooms of the Copley-Plaza Hotel and the workers in charge represented suffrage organizations in more than 50 cities and towns. The articles for sale included an unusual variety, ranging from candy and preserves to an autographed copy of President Wilson's new book, "The New Freedom." One of the most interesting booths was that of the doll sale, conducted by members of the Players' Equal Suffrage League. The dolls were dressed to represent favorite actresses in familiar roles. The Writers' Equal Suffrage League had many interesting contributions, including proof sheets of John Masefield's poem, "Philip, the King," and books by many well-known American authors.

The festival closed with a formal dance Friday evening, at which a number of leading society women had boxes. The fashion fete Friday afternoon showed all the new models in women's apparel. Members of the "Nobody Home" company took the part of manikins, and Charles Judels, comedian of the company, made the announcements.

Each afternoon a dansant was held in the restaurant, which was in charge of the Brookline Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Gustav Lundberg, chairman. The effective decorations were under the direction of Miss Amelia Muir Baldwin.

The general success of the bazaar is due largely to the efficient management of the Ways and Means Committee of the State Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman is chairman.

A sale of the left-over articles is going on at 587 Boylston St.

In answer to the argument that women do not want the vote, Mrs. Clara Crumb Fisk of Brimfield canvassed the women of her town. There are approximately 200 women of voting age in Brimfield. Of these 150 were interviewed, and 105 signed a petition to the voters of Brimfield asking them to vote for the woman suffrage amendment Nov. 2, 1915.

Mrs. Bernard Sheridan, acting president of the Lawrence Suffrage League, won third prize in the Pictorial Review contest by her definition of "Home."

A straw vote taken at the annual banquet of the Boston Flower Exchange at Young's Hotel, Oct. 23, gave the following result: Fifty-seven in favor of woman suffrage, 27 against, and 23 not voting.

A public meeting of the Millennium Guild is to be held Sunday, Oct. 31, at 3.30 P. M., at Providence House, 74 Commonwealth avenue, Chestnut Hill. Mrs. Josephine Peabody Marks and William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., will speak on the subject, "Vote Yes on Woman Suffrage, and Why."

The first of the two concluding meetings to explain the proposed amendment to the State constitution on woman suffrage was held last Friday evening, October 22, at the B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston street. Samuel L. Powers was the speaker. Robert W. Frost, one of the directors of the B. Y. M. C. Union, presided.

"Equal suffrage is bound to win out," said Mr. Powers. "More than 140,000 men stood up for it in New Jersey on Tuesday. Ten years ago not over 10,000 would have voted for it. A great reform demanded in the interest of justice must ultimately prevail. It required more than one hundred years to satisfy the American people that slavery was wrong. All great reforms move slowly. Time is required for the education of the people, but the reforms are bound to come, and this will be true of the movement under our democracy to extend equal suffrage to the women of America."

The Methodists of Pennsylvania and the Society of Friends are also on record as in favor of equal suffrage.

WESTON'S CALIFORNIA CAFETERIA
3A BROMFIELD STREET
"The California Cafeteria" has the common sense of the simple life. You cut out unnecessary service. You gain speed without haste—The "do-it-for-yourself" life.

HAYES & McCONNELL
MILLINERY
3 Hamilton Pl., Rm. 423, Phillips Bldg.
Opposite Park Street Church.

Miss A. T. ANDERSON
GOWNS and WAISTS for ALL OCCASIONS, Made to Order
ALSO REMODELING
Tel. Oxford 2778 2 PARK SQUARE

Telephone Oxford 4480-W
Miss GERTRUDE B. REISER
SCALP SPECIALIST
Manicuring, Chiropody, and Facial Treatment
2 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

Tel. 1956 Oxford
J. HILLMAN
Ladies' Tailor
59 Temple Place : BOSTON, MASS.
Blake Bldg., Room 718.

COMBINATION LUNCHES 25 to 50c
Home Cooking.
The Summit Luncheon
(Hours 11 to 3)
Up One Flight, Take Elevator.
Telephone 22635 Oxford.
15 TEMPLE PLACE

LADIES
Buy your Coat, Suit, Dress and Furs and save from 5 to 10 dollars. We carry a complete line of all the newest creations, sizes from 16 to 46.
Woman's Sample Shop
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BLAKE BLDG., Room 303.

ONE DOLLAR
doesn't make one rich but if you save enough of them it will provide for a rainy day. To save at the expense of your health is poor economy. A shoe that is of the right quality, properly constructed, together with a proper fitting, at a moderate price is a protection to your health and a dollar saved if you purchase from us.
We carry Exclusive Shoes for Women and have in stock in the different styles, sizes from 2AAA to 11EEE.
HELEN HAMILTON MURPHY
501 Washington Street
The Woman's Shoe Shop

WASH SILK WAISTS
Very finest qualities, plain and satin stripes and all white, long and short sleeves. Extra special,
98c
Retail Price $1.95 & $2.95
NOVELTY SILK SHOP
59 Temple Place
Blake Bldg., 6th Floor

MME. Des ROCHERS
160 Tremont Street.
CUSTOM CORSETS
Underwear, Toilet and Hair Goods
A specialty in surgical work and difficult figures.
PRICES FROM $5 TO $25
Telephone Oxford 52402

Telephone Connection
B. WEINBERG
Ladies' Tailor
SUITS $12 AND UP.
50 TEMPLE PLACE
Blake Bldg., Rooms 409-410.

Tel. Oxford 433
PRINCE
Room 816, Lawrence Bldg.,
149 Tremont Street,
BOSTON.
CORSETS $1.00 to $10.00
BRASSIERES 50c. to $2.00

Selfserve Purefood
5c and 10c LUNCH
19 TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON
Selfserved means well served

STIRRING WIND UP FOR BAY STATE CAMPAIGN

Big Demonstration on Common, Torchlight Parade and Rallies All Over Massachusetts Mark Closing Days

With the election only a few days away, Massachusetts is alive with suffrage sentiment. A great meeting at Tremont Temple Friday night, with Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Senator Borah of Idaho and President Hunt of the State Federation of Labor as the principal speakers, a tour of Boston by Margaret Foley, a big demonstration on Boston Common Saturday night, torchlight parades Saturday night in Worcester and Monday night in Pittsfield, and meetings and rallies all over the State mark the closing days.

The demonstration on the Common Saturday night will be at the Parkman Bandstand. In addition to speaking, singing, a band concert and the raising of the liberty pole, there will be stereopticon views relating to suffrage. All suffragists and the public generally in greater Boston are expected to be at this demonstration and if the weather is favorable, it will probably bring out one of the biggest crowds ever seen on Boston Common.

This week the final circular to the voters of Massachusetts will be mailed.

In addition to this the Sunday before election is to be observed throughout the State as an "at home" day. All over the State women will give up all campaign work and remain in their homes and write letters to their friends to urge them to go to the polls and vote on Tuesday.

A special wire will be installed at the Parade Headquarters for the returns Tuesday night.

The torchlight parade at Worcester will be held at 7 o'clock Saturday night and will be followed by a mass meeting addressed by Senator Borah.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw spoke at Brockton Oct. 26, Haverhill Oct. 27, and Lowell Oct. 28.

An automobile tour for suffrage in the western part of the State is being made this week by the Women's Trade Union League. The speakers, who are Miss Julia O'Connor, Miss Marion Hanford, Miss Amy Gillespie and Miss Eleone Baker, have been in Worcester, Pittsfield, Great Barrington, Lee, North Adams, Greenfield and Springfield. They will do eleventh hour work in Boston Monday.

A joint debate between Miss Edna L. Spencer and Miss Marjorie Dorman has been conducted throughout the State this week.

The 65th anniversary of the First National Woman's Rights Convention was celebrated in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 23, with a large and brilliant luncheon at a club. Dr. Myrtle Smith presided. The principal address was by the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the only survivor of the speakers at the 1850 convention. Though in her 91st year, she spoke for more than half an hour, in a full and audible voice, and with great applause. The other speakers were Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and William Lloyd Garrison.

Miss Florence Luscomb, in Lucy Stone's carriage and wearing her bonnet and a quaint old-fashioned costume, accompanied by Miss Mary F. Bolles and Miss Marjorie Bedinger, drove from Boston to Worcester, holding meetings along the way; and a number of decorated automobiles from the State Association paraded the streets. In the evening big open-air meetings were held at Worcester.

A Harvard student has confessed that the decorations stolen from several houses the night before the suffrage parade in Boston were taken by students who wanted the red and yellow bunting to use in connection with one of their secret societies. The fact that the houses of suffragists were despoiled, as well as those of antis, is proof enough that it was not done by the suffragists, as the antis claimed.

The meeting at Tremont Temple Friday night was held under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts W. S. A. and the Equal Franchise Committee. Dr. Shaw was met at the station by a procession of decorated automobiles and taken to the hall.

CALIFORNIA SAYS IRISH BAD CASE

Colonel Imported by Antis is Condemned As Political Mercenary

No good word about Colonel John P. Irish has yet come from California, his home State, in response to the many letters and telegrams that have been sent since he came to Massachusetts to help the anti-suffragists fight equal suffrage.

Says the Labor Clarion of San Francisco on Oct. 8:

"John P. Irish is said to have gone to Massachusetts to speak against woman suffrage, at so much per. Irish spoke against woman suffrage in California, and convinced many voters that they should vote contrary to his advice. The women of Massachusetts should be thankful for the coming of this blatant incompetent to oppose them. Failure has uniformly been the portion of every cause he has espoused."

Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto calls him a political and journalistic mercenary. She says he formerly posed as a Democrat, but took the stump for Mr. Taft and was rewarded by the Taft administration with a four-year position in the San Francisco custom house as a naval officer at $5,000 a year.

"He can always be depended upon," says Mrs. Park, "to be on the side of intrenched wrong, especially when there is any money in it for him. He is anti-union, anti-suffrage, and pro-liquor.

"At the recent wet and dry campaign in California, he was employed by the unions at first to fight prohibition, but also made speeches during the same campaign, which were anti-union. This resulted in his being discharged and discountenanced by the unions.

"One of his most effective methods in speeches is to load up with misquotations and garbled quotations.

"He is an unqualified foul fighter and slippery orator."

An interesting discussion of "The Immigrant Woman and the Vote," by Vira Boarman Whitehouse, is published in the September issue of the Immigrants In America Review.

SPRINGFIELD HAS MILE LONG LINE

"Republican" Declares Suffrage Parade Most Striking Ever Held in That City

A column of men and women a mile long marched through the streets of Springfield last Saturday. The Springfield Republican called it "one of the most striking parades this city has ever seen," and declared "it was as though those hundreds of women marching for their cause were hurling defiance at graft, organized vice, predatory wealth and the other recognized opponents of 'votes for women.'"

Led by Miss Virginia Tanner impersonating Victory, representatives of both Eastern and Western Massachusetts leagues formed the column which marched through the main streets, passed in review before Mayor Stacy and members of the city council, in the reviewing stand before City Hall, and disbanded in Court Square. Here Miss Helen Todd of California addressed the spectators, who numbered fully 2,000 in spite ot the fact that the day was very cold.

The Lafayette drum corps of Holyoke led the Holyoke delegation, which made an especially good appearance, with uniform white suits and hats, and broad yellow sashes with suffrage mottoes in black. The end of the second division was the Boston float, which was decorated with yellow streamers and bore along its sides huge posters with the words "Every candidate for governor will cast his vote for woman suffrage. Follow the candidate of your party." Representatives of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News accompanied it. A division of about 20 beautifully decorated automobiles brought up the rear.

A message from Mayor Curley of Boston to Mayor Stacy was handed to the stand as the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association delegation marched by. It read:

Hon. F. E. Stacy, Mayor of Springfield, City Hall, Springfield:—

Dear Mr. Mayor: Last Saturday it was my pleasure to review the wonderful suffrage parade in Boston and speak at the mass meeting in Mechanics Building in the evening. I am glad that the women of Western Massachusetts are to march in Springfield today and sincerely trust that they make the same deep impression for good upon the voters of your city that was made upon the men of greater Boston by the beautiful demonstration of last Saturday.

Yours cordially,
James M. Curley, Mayor.

Many down-town merchants decorated their places of business with the suffrage colors. Yellow balloons and suffrage chrysanthemums were sold on the street during the afternoon.

WOMEN APPROVE NEW CHIVALRY

Men's League Saw That Women Watchers in Jersey Were Shown Every Respect

The women of New Jersey on the day of their special suffrage election were telling the story of a new kind of chivalry that they appreciate. The leader of the Men's League in a New Jersey city got up at 5 o'clock on election morning and went about with an automobile taking the women watchers to the polls in order to introduce them to the clerks of election and see that no "anti" officials treated them with disrespect on their first day of political life. The women of that city are ready to believe that they can do very well without some of the traditional silk-stockinged kind of gallantry if it is replaced by such thoughtful do-unto-others-chivalry as this. It is a kind that bids fair to wear well. It belongs to an imperishable variety which even votes don't seem to imperil.

Logic For The Business Man

Women have proved their business sense, their honesty, their ability in thousands and thousands of business positions—as owners, managers, and in office work.

How many women cashiers have you known to run off with their employers' money?

Aren't the women in your office as intelligent, as steady and as reliable as the men?

Isn't it "good business" in your line of work to build up an experienced, honest, loyal force of experts?

In the great business of legislating for women and children wouldn't it be "good business" to get the help and vote of women who are experts in these needs?

As 85 per cent. of those who buy are women, wouldn't it be "good business" to give women an interest in tariff legislation and in conditions that affect the making and the sale of goods?

Would any business man endure being bound by contracts to which he was not a party? Isn't that what every woman is obliged to do who is taxed without representation?

Do you have to take much time away from your business to prepare for voting, or to vote?

Because you have the ballot, does it make you want to run for office, or neglect your duties or your home?

You do not deny to women stockholders the right to protect their interests by a vote.

PLEASE BE LOGICAL

Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment

COLORADO WOMEN HELP CAMPAIGN

Woman's League to Flood Political Leaders in Campaign States With Letters

More than 500 letters have been sent out by the Susan B. Anthony League of Denver to the county chairmen of the Democratic party in New York State urging them to work for suffrage.

Republican women's organizations in Denver have agreed to flood the political leaders in this year's campaign States with letters urging that they work for the cause as a practical measure, according to the Denver Post.

Contributions of money also are being sent by Colorado suffragists.

The Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs at its convention this month in Colorado Springs declared that since

"Colorado women reached their majority as voters in November, 1914," and since "there is no greater justice, no possession more precious than freedom," therefore

"Be it resolved, That the Federation congratulates the women of the various States to whom has come this high responsibility, this challenge to consecrate its service, this august recognition of human rights, and sends greetings to the campaign States where the battle is still on.

"Be it resolved, That the secretary of this organization be instructed to convey to those in charge of the campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa this expression of the Colorado Woman's attitude toward her full citizenship and her fervent hope that the women of the campaign States may prove triumphant on the election days, now so near."

The resolutions are signed by Mary C. C. Bradford, chairman resolution committee; Emma M. Wadsworth, Nettie C. Jacobson and Lucretia E. Garretson, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

THEY ALREADY HELP GOVERN

From The Independent

It is funny to hear a man in Massachusetts or New Jersey say: "I, for one, will never live under a petticoat government." Poor man, he can't help himself unless he emigrates to some other country, and these are mostly at war. He already is living under a national government elected in large part by the votes of women. The women help elect twenty-four Senators out of ninety-six. They control a sixth of the President, or, according to last week's announcement, the whole of him. The real situation is more striking than appears from these figures, for, owing to our unequal allotment of representation, the women voters of the West have more political power in national affairs than the men voters of the East. The ballot of one woman in Nevada will outweigh in Senatorial legislation the ballot of 111 men in New York. So the question which the voter in New York or Pennsylvania has to decide next November is not, as he sometimes conceives it, whether he will allow women a share in the government under which he lives. It is merely whether he will continue to deprive his mother, wife or sister of the rights which the unknown women of the West have.

Lincoln and Wilson, Republican and Democrat, stand on the same platform in regard to equal political rights for women. But during the fifty years that separates them, woman suffrage has been tried in three continents, so that what was to Lincoln a hope is to Wilson a demonstrated fact. In 1865 it required prophetic faith to see the feasibility of woman suffrage. In 1915 it requires no more than candid observation.

LADIES
DO NOT BE AFRAID
to buy a ready-made gown that does not fit.
I can alter it at your own home. Twenty-five cents an hour. Swift and accurate work guaranteed.
C. E. BARROWS
Tel. 991-W 38 Washington St.

PILGRIM LUNCH
and Home Food Shop
164A Tremont St. 33 West St., Boston
and
THE BERKELEY LUNCH
at 611 Berkeley Building, Berkeley and Boylston st.
LUNCHEON, ELEVEN TO THREE

MAURICE E. SCHAFER
FURS AND FUR COATS,
149 Tremont St., : BOSTON, MASS.
Rooms 901-902.
Telephone, Oxford 4043-M.

Tel. Oxford 55328
MISS NOONE
MILLINERY IMPORTER,
—172 Tremont St.—
Entire Fourth Floor - Boston, Mass.

HAGERTY'S
MODERN DRESS PLAITING SHOP
Berkeley Building, Room 522
420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Plaitings Buttons Hemstitching

Telephone B. B. 3535-R
ANNA WALKER WAKEFIELD
420 BOYLSTON STREET, ROOM 626
BOSTON, MASS.
FACE AND SCALP TREATMENT

Telephone Oxford 3029.
I. EPSTEIN & CO.
Ladies' Tailors
120 BOYLSTON STREET
WALKER BUILDING, ROOM 502.

SCOTCH CAFE
13 WINTER STREET
BOSTON
Music Evenings

Telephone, Oxford 4776-W
CHARLES T. SAUL
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Examinations from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Room 1112 149 Tremont St.,
LAWRENCE BLDG. BOSTON

The Acorn
144 Tremont St.,
Near Temple Place
LUNCHEON : : 11 to 2.

Kathrine E. Cummings
MILLINER.
New and Your Old Materials used.
Room 919, 149 Tremont St., Boston

Tel. Oxford 79.
GERTRUDE BURRILL
HAIRDRESSING
Manicuring, Shampooing, Scalp and Facial Treatment.
Lawrence Building 149 Tremont St.,
Room 1113 BOSTON

Indu Kosmetic Shop
MISS O'DONNELL, Prop.
Specialists in Chiropody, Face and Scalp Treatments
BERKELEY BLDG., 420 BOYLSTON ST.
Room 410 Tel. B. B. 3207
MISS HARRINGTON
MISS THOMAS Assistants.

Telephone Oxford 4467-L
Mrs. ANNA D. CABLE
Scientific Facial Massage and Scalp Treatment Manicuring and Chiropody
2 PARK SQUARE

Get a Pair of RESTFUL RUBBER HEELS and Save Your Back
Send paper diagram the size of heel and 25c in stamps or silver for one pair of RESTFUL heels.
C. F. HUTH RUBBER CO.,
4 Aldrich Street, Winter Hill Station, BOSTON, MASS.

COL. IRISH SHOWN TO BE NO CREDIT TO HOME STATE

Noted California Citizens Disavow Colonel's Statements at Great Protest Meeting in Boston and Show Him Up as Tool of Vicious Interests

The protest meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Oct. 20, against Colonel John P. Irish of California, and the alleged statements he has made during his tour of Massachusetts, drew a large and intensely interested audience. Miss Helen Todd of California was the principal speaker. She said she was sent here by the Western women voters "primarily to defend the name of the voting women of the West, falsely blackened."

During the meeting Mrs. Agnes H. Morey presented this resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, the opponents of equal suffrage have now imported from California, to calumniate the women of that State, a certain John P. Irish, who is known there as an inveterate enemy of the laboring man, a useful tool of the corporations, a sympathetic representative of the liquor interests and a reactionary opponent of all reform movements, whose advocacy injures any cause he speaks for in California;

Resolved, That this meeting registers an emphatic protest against the bringing into our Commonwealth for political purposes a man whose statements are at variance with those of the Governor and the Legislature of his own State and of those persons of reputation best able to judge of conditions there; and protest against the pretence that Mr. Irish in any sense speaks for the State of California.

Miss Todd said that she did not know Colonel Irish of California, so she wired home for information. Of the telegrams received, all in answer to alleged statements by Colonel Irish, one was from the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin to the effect that Colonel Irish was "roundly hissed" in that city for his arguments. Another telegram was from Chief Justice Angelotti of the Supreme Court of California, saying that suffrage was entirely satisfactory in that State. A telegram from United States Senator Phelan said that no question has been raised in California by any well-informed persons as to the wisdom of suffrage and that it was a fixed policy of the State, without the slightest danger of repeal. One from Mabel C. Deering said that "Irish does not hesitate to misquote." In the opinion of Miss Todd, one of the most important was from Attorney General Webb, which was an answer to an assertion by Col. Irish that women election officials had stuffed ballot boxes. It read: "The records of this office show no women convicted or charged with election frauds." The speaker also read a resolution passed by the California Legislature this year.

Miss Todd spent considerable time on the alleged statement by Colonel Irish that only the women of the underworld voted in California. She said that eighty-four per cent. of all the women in Los Angeles eligible to vote voted the first chance they got. She said the vote in California in 1914 for all candidates was 926,689, while the vote in Massachusetts that year was 458,203, this despite the fact that there were a million more people in Massachusetts than in California.

Mrs. John Eills has been awarded the custody of her daughter, Olga, in the court at Tokio, Japan. The attempt of Mrs. Eills to secure custody of her daughter began several years ago in Massachusetts. Mrs. Eills was granted the custody of the child, but before the decree could be enforced Mr. Ellis left the United States with his daughter and went to Japan.

TRY ONE PAIR OF
APPLETON SHOES
AND YOU WILL ALWAYS PREFER THEM.
(Elevator) 31 WEST ST.

MRS. H. M. RICH
Gowns and Waists
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
ROOM 301 41 WEST ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

THOROUGH INDIVIDUAL PREPARATION
For any College or School in all subjects
New England College of Languages
120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Oratory, Efficiency
PUBLIC SPEAKING, SELF-CONFIDENCE AND DEEP BREATHING
170 Huntington Ave., Boston
Office Hours 4 to 8 P. M. (Any Hour by Appointment.) Phone B. B. 3091-M.

POTÉ SCHOOL OF SPEECH and ARTISTIC EXPRESSION
Training for platform and stage

Deportment	Public Speaking
Voice Training	Dramatic Art
Physical Culture	Bible
Melody in Speech	Shakespeare
Reading	Literature
Dancing	Parliamentary Law

Special courses for members of Women's Clubs, Societies, etc. Classes morning, afternoon and evening. Send for booklet.
Address AURILLA C. POTÉ, Principal. Gainsboro Building, Studio C., 295 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Phone B. B. 2317.

BIG VOTE CAST IN NEW JERSEY

More Than Four Times As Many Ballots As At Previous Special Election

The official canvass of the returns of the New Jersey election have not yet been announced, but the total vote is estimated at 314,134. The great interest in equal suffrage which this indicates can be estimated when it is remembered that at a previous special election in New Jersey in 1909, when five amendments were submitted, the total vote was about 70,000. The total vote at the gubernatorial election of 1913 was 375,317. In other words, suffrage, at a special election, polled about 84 per cent. of the vote for governor at a regular election.

It is estimated that the vote in favor of equal suffrage was 131,911 and against 182,223. A change of about 25,000 votes would have meant a suffrage victory.

The woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey got as many supporting votes, the New York World points out, as the Republicans did in 1913, and about 50,000 more than Taft received in 1912.

DID you forget to order that pound of Shaw's Caramels advertised in last week's Journal? If you did, send the fifty cents today. "They melt in your mouth and will not stick to the teeth." Delivered by parcel post anywhere in New England.
W. J. SHAW
48 Pleasant Street
Winthrop, Mass.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.
INSURANCE
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Fire Insurance covering Loss of Property and Rents
Dwelling Liability, Water Damage and Burglary Insurance
Jewelry and Tourists' Baggage Floaters
63 KILBY ST., BOSTON
Life, Personal Accident and Health Insurance for Men and Women
Court and Fidelity Bonds and Automobile Insurance
Marine Insurance

"I should like to see the world really try sometime to find out what all the people can and will do," says "Sid" in the November American. "Everybody talks about democracy, but nobody wants to try it."

The Republic, a leading Catholic paper of Boston, and the organ of former Mayor Fitzgerald, said on Oct. 23: "Woman suffrage is in no sense a religious issue. Many earnest Catholic women are in favor of it. Many notable ecclesiastics advocate it. Many women of other beliefs oppose it."

SPECIAL FOR SUFFRAGISTS
For $32.50 we will furnish goods and all materials, including Skinner's satin lining, and make to your special measurements, from latest designs, a handsome suit; first-class workmanship, fit and quality guaranteed. Call and see the splendid values we are giving.
We will also make up from your own materials at very reasonable prices.
HYDE BROTHERS
CUSTOM TAILORS
184 Boylston St., Cor. Park Square, Room 43. Tel. Back Bay 2452-R.

Miss B. L. Coburn Mrs. Eyton
Scientific care of the Hands, Face, Scalp and Hair
Chiropody
120 Boylston Street, Room 421
Telephone Oxford 3427-B.

The Best Cooks are Suffragists
We Prove It By the
Suffrage Cook Book
It includes 300 favorite recipes of famous persons and 25 portraits.
Mailed to any point, $1.10 prepaid. Send cash or money order to EQUAL FRANCHISE FEDERATION, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

PIANOS
A square deal given each customer.
C. P. FRICKEY
120 Boylston Street
Room 214
Call or write.

Graham's Colonial Employment Bureau
announce their removal to more convenient and commodious quarters at 120 Boylston street, Walker Building, Rooms 306-307, 2 flights up, where we will welcome a visit from patrons and friends. We shall continue our policy of discrimination and fair dealing with employer and employee and hope to merit the continued confidence of particular people. Good elevator service.
Our New Telephone . Oxford 52380
ANNIE GRAHAM RAY, Manager
ELLEN GRAHAM, Proprietor

Beautify Furniture
PROTECT FLOORS and Floor Coverings from injury by using
Glass Onward Sliding Furniture Shoe
In place of Castors
If your dealer will not supply you write us.
ONWARD MFG CO.
Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

Suffrage Exchange

RIDING HABIT FOR SALE. Used only in Oct. 16 suffrage parade. Cross saddle, size 36, cost $45. Make offer to Miss Porter, South Berlin, Mass.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

Twenty-five campaign postal cards free to any one who will distribute them before November 2, 1915. Carrie Harrison, Brookland, Washington, D. C. (44)

Elizabeth Cady Stanton
November 12, 1815
The publishers of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW announce the appearance in the November number of
Suffrage and a Woman's Centenary
By Ida Husted Harper
The celebration of the centennial birthday of one of America's greatest women—Elizabeth Cady Stanton—is a fitting occasion for a review not only of her own efforts for woman's rights but also of the revolutions in the status of woman during the past century. Mrs. Harper's article will be read with much pleasure by everyone interested in the progress of woman.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
Copies of the November number will be found on sale at all magazine stands. If your dealer is sold out, the next four numbers beginning with November will be sent you on receipt of one dollar.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

NOVEMBER SECOND, 1915

By Mary Farley Sanborn in the Springfield Republican

THE harvest of our hope is ripe for reaping,
Men, will you come with ready heart and hand,
With answering word and eager footstep leaping,
To greet and grant our fair and just demand?

We have stood by you in the occupations
Of common life; we've worked and loved and prayed;
Sharing the fight, the trials and temptations;
And when the cost was reckoned, we have paid.

We have been sometimes wise and sometimes foolish—
Even as you—done bravely or amiss;
You've been—like us—part generous and part mulish;
But, friends, we face the issue, now, in this.

Let's talk as man and man, not man and woman;
Be fearless, honest, candid, free and just;
Put sex aside, and call us simply human,
And, take our word, we will repay your trust.

We've borne your sons, been comrades with our brothers,
Learned from our fathers, worked that wrong might cease;
And shall men turn upon their wives and mothers,
Bidding them not to speak, but hold their peace?

No, let us lend our insight, intuitions,
Our tact and tenderness, our sterling sense,
To supplement your sterner admonitions,
Your manly strength and keen intelligence.

Let us fare on together, each grown bolder
As conquering forces march with equal stride;
And step by step, with shoulder pressed to shoulder,
We shall attain to purposes untried.

One cause, one watchword, one determination,
One sense of right, one summit to ascend,
One banner, one ideal, and one nation,
One life to live, one death to crown the end.

If you are great, are we not also gracious?
If you are brave, have we not heart and will?
If you are daring, are we not audacious?
Do we not match your labor with our skill?

Now is the hour, now the appointed season,
To crown our long endeavor with success.
We bid you, in the splendid name of reason,
Rise, men, and with one voice, ring out your Yes!

VOTER MAY HEED GIRLS' FIRE TRAP

Inadequate Fire Escapes and Inefficient Inspection Cost Girls' Lives

Thirteen girls, ranging in age from 15 to 24, lost their lives by fire in a Pittsburg box factory on Monday. The building was only four stories high. On the third and fourth floor twenty-six girls and six men were at work. Besides thirteen girls and one man who lost their lives, eight were injured. The large proportion of dead and injured is due to the fact that the building was apparently a fire trap and the fire escapes were inadequate.

Margaret Steigerwald, who was injured by jumping from a second-story window, said she and five other girls were trapped in the building.

"We got our wraps and started down the sairway," said Miss Steigerwald. "As we reached the second floor some one closed the door at the head of the stairway, and we were trapped. We tried to open the door without success, and then we started back to the third floor. By that time the third floor was filled with smoke. We made for the windows."

Francis Feehan, a State Inspector, made an examination of the building after the fire, and said the fire escapes were inadequate.

Heroic work was done by a working man who went into the burning building seven times, bringing out six unconscious girls. On the seventh trip he lost his own life. Other men aided by catching girls as they jumped from windows.

Men voting on the suffrage amendment on Nov. 2 will do well to remember women's need of the vote to improve the conditions under which they work.

MORE CALIFORNIA WOMEN REGISTER

Prominent Clubwoman States Marked Increase in Suffrage Interest and Registration

Mrs. E. D. Knight, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, sent the following telegram to the Empire State Campaign Committee:

"Figures show that registration among women is on the increase in California. Interest in suffrage markedly on the increase among club women. Very small minority is anti-suffrage."

DECLARES SUBWAY NEEDS SUFFRAGE

Herbert Parsons Says Women Suffer most from Shameful Congestion but Cannot Remedy

Herbert Parsons of New York makes the following comment:

"Every morning and evening I ride in the New York Subway, the conditions in which are a disgrace to civilization. The pushing, crowding, roughness, and lack of seats bear more hardly and should be more repulsive to women than to men, and yet there are thousands of women working for a living who each day are compelled to travel in the subway under those conditions and who have no say as to whether the conditions shall be remedied and who shall be the persons selected to remedy them."

PRESIDENT'S NIECE IN BIG PARADE

Miss Margaret Vale Represents Alaska and Declares Women Must Succeed

President Wilson's niece, Miss Margaret Vale, who represented Alaska in the New York parade, said: "Just watch those wonderful women marching along with heads erect! They are coming on nobly, like an invading army, and they will succeed. There is no defeating such courage as the women of New York City are displaying today."

President Wilson's three daughters and his favorite cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, are suffragists.

LAST LAUGHS

A pair of trousers stuffed with straw and bearing on the waistband this legend, "Which will wear them after Nov. 2, you or I? Vote no on the suffrage amendment" swung near the anti-suffrage tent at the Caledonia Fair (New York). Apropos of this display, a suffragist offered these comments:

"The pair of trousers on exhibition at the anti-suffrage tent fairly illustrated their whole argument—a stuffed nothing.

"It has no head for wisdom and truth, no eyes to see into the tremendous future, no hands to aid the helpless, no arms for either expansion, no heart for pity or love."

(From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.)

Do You Know

That anti-suffragists say suffrage would double the cost of elections?

That it costs the voters of Greene County 14 cents each to vote, of Chautauqua County about 15 cents each, of Clinton County $1.36 each, of Rockland County $2.50, of Hamilton County $4 each? That the Albany Knickerbocker Press gives an account of votes which cost the country $14 each?

Why We Oppose Prayers for Women

Fifty years ago a clergyman insisted on attending all women's missionary meetings, because, he said, "You never can tell what these women will take it into their heads to pray for next."

1—Because a wife's prayers would either nullify or duplicate her husband's.

2—Because praying would distract a mother from her natural duty of teaching her children to pray.

3—Because the conditions of a woman's life are such that she cannot know what it is wise to pray for. She might pray for rain when fair weather was needed or for fair weather when the crops required rain.

4—Because women already pray indirectly through their sons, husbands and brothers.

Which President Do You Back?

One question is before the voters on November 2. Will the political henchmen of the liquor interests deprive women of the ballot they would otherwise have? The issue is clean-cut.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, recently declared that he was going to vote for woman suffrage in his State.

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State," he said.

Neil Bonner, president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, was greeted with tumultuous applause at the Liquor Dealers' Protective League Convention in Atlantic City, Oct. 7, when he said:

"I learn that President Wilson has declared that he will vote in favor of giving the ballot to women. I want to say to you, as president of the liquor dealers of the country, that I intend to vote against giving women the ballot."

Behind the President of the United States on this question will be most of the respectable men of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Behind the President of the Liquor Dealers will be all the disreputable men. Which side will win?

Vote Yes on Suffrage November 2

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 44. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915 FIVE CENTS

THE LAST CALL

Massachusetts, famous for its Tea Party, its Faneuil Hall, Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, and in later years for Sumner, Phillips and Garrison.

New York, which in 1776, on the eve of the arrival of the British ships, re-elected every delegate to the Provincial Congress, with the charge to vote for absolute separation from the crown.

Pennsylvania, honored as the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence and reverenced for its Liberty Bell.

These three States, more than any other of the original thirteen colonies, upheld in 1776 the principles of liberty and justice and declared that there should be "no taxation without representation."

Next Tuesday the men of these States will decide whether these principles are still to be the guide-stars of their commonwealths. For the first time they will vote on the question whether "justice" means justice for women, whether "liberty, fraternity and equality" are limited to sex. Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, you are in the balance today. Your women are trusting you to be true in 1915 as in 1776.

Waiting for the Returns

SURVEY RECEIVES CONCLUSIVE YES

Poll of Subscribers in Suffrage States Shows an Overwhelming Affirmative

The Survey, which is acknowledged as the leading journal of philanthropic endeavor and social uplift in the country, announced Oct. 23 that a poll of its subscribers in the suffrage States had shown an overwhelming appreciation of votes for women.

Of the 634 replies received, 616 were ayes, 15 noes, 2 dubious and 1 a blank. Among the ayes were 14 who acknowledged their conversion to suffrage on the basis of results achieved.

"Seldom has The Survey had, on any subject, so many hearty, whole souled, eager responses to an inquiry," says that paper. "More than half have written letters in addition to answering the questions. All the questions are answered overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Not one subscriber reports any evidence of the breakdown of home life as the result of women's voting."

"SAFETY FIRST" NEEDS WOMEN

President of National Safety Council Declares Suffrage Would Be Greatest Aid

The enfranchisement of women would be the greatest aid to the Safety First movement, declared R. W. Campbell, of the Illinois Steel Company, at the three days' convention of the National Safety Council in Philadelphia last week. Mr. Campbell has just finished a term as president of the council and spoke as one of the foremost experts on the safeguarding of life in the country. He has had an opportunity to view the workings of equal suffrage in his home State of Illinois.

50,000 MARCH IN GIGANTIC PARADE

Crowd of 1,500,000 Applaud Largest Suffrage Parade Ever Held in United States

Nearly 1,500,000 people saw the great equal suffrage parade in New York City on Oct. 23. Over 50,000 men and women marched in the teeth of a cold October wind to demonstrate to the voters of New York State the kind of women and men who want votes for women, and to give them some idea of the proportions to which the movement has grown. Women of wealth marched with humblest city workers in huge appeal for the vote. Five thousand school teachers carry aloft appeal for ballot. Fifty thousand in mightiest suffrage parade ever witnessed. No scoffers in crowds as on other occasions. Immense crowds orderly and good natured. Nearly a million and a half and no heckling. One of city's greatest pageants. Police describe parade as most orderly and well managed in their experience. The spirit was as wonderful as the numerical strength and as the artistic value. Workers and marchers talk only of victory; crowd hearty in approval, saying: "Wonderful, wonderful; give them the vote? Certainly! Why not?"

Such in substance was the verdict of the newspapers, such the sentiment of the thousands who stood from four to six hours to witness one of the greatest and most beautiful and impressive demonstrations for principle the world has ever seen. The strong wind and unusual cold made it difficult to carry the banners and standards and to endure the inevitable, long delay between the hour for forming and starting, but every supporter of the cause was happy as darkness came on, and

(Continued on page 344.)

URGES LABOR MEN TO VOTE "YES"

First Political Duty of Every Worker to Support Suffrage, Says Frank P. Walsh

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, has sent encouraging words to the campaign States. He writes:

"I call it the duty of every labor man and of every associated worker in the great cause of labor to work to the limit of his capacity and to vote for the enfranchisement of the women of every State in this Union.

"There is no political duty stronger than that, and I say to you from my deepest convictions that on no class of people in this country is that duty to vote for woman suffrage so strong as on the class of working men.

"Except for the sham argument of 'woman's sphere,' there is no one of the arguments advanced today against the right of women to vote that has not been used against the right of men to vote, and I want to go on record now as saying that there are many, many thousands of the so-called 'superior people' who sneer at the desire of mothers to vote for their children's welfare, who also should like, in their hearts, to take the vote away from you men."

REMEMBER.

Who shapes your life? A Woman. Who worked for you, watched over you, cared for you, and launched you on the sea of success? A Woman. All men know this. She now asks for the ballot. Why? So she can help remedy conditions that make living harder, and help bring about conditions that will mean better days for us all. Vote "Yes" for Woman Suffrage.

Resolutions endorsing woman suffrage were adopted at the general convention of the State Baptist Ministers' Union, which met in Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 21.

PARTY HENCHMEN MOB SUFFRAGISTS

Philadelphia Machine Makes Wanton Attack on Women With Fire and Water

The most disgraceful attack upon suffragists since the Washington parade of 1913 was made in Philadelphia Tuesday night by the political machine of which "Jim" McNichol is the head. Special dispatches from Philadelphia printed in the New York Tribune and Boston Herald of Oct. 27 say:

"In what many eye-witnesses call the most disgraceful display of rowdyism they have ever seen, a throng of several hundred Republican organization adherents, parading after a meeting in behalf of the Republican municipal ticket, mobbed a crowd of women suffrage advocates listening to a suffrage speaker in West Philadelphia.

"Roman candles were turned into the gathering and the balls of fire fell on the clothing of orators and listeners alike; the

(Continued on page 344.)

NEW JERSEY AND AFTERWARD

An Editorial in The Christian Science Monitor

Not until New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts shall have balloted on the question of inserting in their several constitutions provisions granting full political equality to women can anything like a proper estimate be placed upon the result of Tuesday's vote on the suffrage amendment in New Jersey. Sometimes defeats turn out in the end to be victories; this is peculiarly, often strikingly, true of seeming defeats suffered by righteous causes all the way down through human history. When all the facts in the New Jersey case come to be understood, it may very well be that the loss of one State shall lead to the winning of many. The manner in which New Jersey was lost to the suffrage cause, when made clear to the enlightened and fair-minded voters of the three States that are to pass upon the question one week from next Tuesday, should strengthen those already enlisted in the fight against political discrimination as beween men and women, and assist very materially in winning over those still halting between two opinions.

"We love him for the enemies he has made," shouted a delegate in a great national political convention in the United States some years ago, and that shout carried the convention and swept the country for the leader whose exalted sense of the responsibility of the officeholder to his master, the public, had earned for him bitter opposition in his own party as well as outside of it. The enemies equal suffrage has made, as shown in New Jersey during the recent campaign, unless we are greatly mistaken in our view of the matter, will commend it more forcibly than ever to the consideration of all good citizens. Manifestly it would not have had, as it has had the united opposition of partisan bossism, cemented by the manufacturing liquor and saloon interest if it were not itself essentially sound. What better proof of character can the cause of equal suffrage offer in its own behalf than that it is feared quite as intensely as it is disliked by the very worst elements in the social and political activities of the nation? What higher recommendation can it have to the consideration and respect and support of thinking people than the knowledge, open to all, that it is making enemies of those interests which are arrayed against the welfare of the country's manhood, womanhood and childhood?

"GOOD OLD TIMES" WINS WOMEN'S NO

San Francisco Women Defeat Graft Politician and Stand for Decent Municipal Rule

The result of the recent municipal election in San Francisco which gave Mayor Rolph a large majority over Ex-Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of graft during his third term, is another tribute to the conscientious voting of San Francisco women. Schmitz called his late run for re-election a "campaign of vindication," with the slogan, "Vote for Schmitz and bring back the Good Old Times!" "And every one knew what the 'good old times' under Schmitz meant," writes L. B. Bridgman of California. "The San Francisco men—the decent ones—showed so plainly that their only hope of escaping Schmitz was through the votes of the women!" she added.

The Berkeley Daily Gazette before the election declared, "The average suffragist does not want 'the good old times.' . . . The practical lads who were in the trough in 'the good old times' ten years ago smile when the election is mentioned. They hope to put one over like then. But this time there are no fixed machines."

No one has served the woman suffrage cause so well as the antis. They are like the hypnotized chicken which balks at a chalk line, though beyond it there is nothing but space.—Julia C. Lathrop.

50,000 MARCH IN GIGANTIC PARADE

(Continued from page 343.)

still there were thousands in line. The marchers knew they had done their best and that the great metropolis had been thrilled and impressed into conviction.

The banners in the parade formed one great army of clear reasons why women should have the vote, why men of New York State should enfranchise their women on Nov. 2. It was the final array of logic and reason, of appeal to sentiment and fair play, and it was done with such dignity, such art, such display of numbers and beauty and womanliness that spectators, whatever their prejudices, were generally won.

Among the features which attracted greatest applause in the long line were the following: New Jersey women carrying banners of "Not down and out but up and doing," "Hurrah for the 131,911 New Jersey men who voted yes," "Baffled only to fight better," "Delayed but not defeated," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the International Section, the National Officers' section, the living flag, representing the free States, delegations from practically every State in the Union, the thirty-five bands, the large divisions of professional women, women in industry, college women. There were banners in many tongues,—Swedish, Hungarian, German, Spanish and French. The men's sections alone totaled over 5,000 marchers. One of the banners carried by the teachers' section read, "You trust us with the children. Why not trust us with the vote?" For the first time in a New York parade The Woman's Journal had a delegation, 12 girls in brilliant yellow costumes bearing the name of the paper, and four in college caps and gowns, enclosing the section with heavy yellow rope.

In fours, in eights, in company fronts of sixteen abreast, 30,000 banners, nearly fifty thousand special costumes, a record cavalry section, symbolic floats, a color display unexcelled, the whole parade can be merely suggested, not described.

In the reviewing stand were Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President Marks, Port Collector Malone, Fire Commissioner Adamson and about a hundred other officials and their guests.

Among the prominent men who marched were Judge William H. Wadhams, Justice Charles L. Guy, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner; Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Julius Frank, Mayor of Ogdensburg; John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner; Frederick Shipley, Tax Commissioner; Robert Underwood Johnson, Controller Prendergast, William S. Bennett, William F. Van Rensselaer, Arnold Wood, Norman Whitehouse, Ogden Mills Reid, Herbert Parsons and Everett Colby.

The New York press generally was generous in its description and praise. All gave front page space and several pages besides. More than one gave the entire front page of one section to it. Said the Evening Post editorially:

"It is needless to dwell upon the great success of the suffrage parade on Saturday, for even those opposed to women voting admit that it was splendidly managed and most impressive. The chief thing demonstrated is the earnestness and determination o fthe women. They are in the struggle to stay."

UNCONQUERABLE

By Gertrude Traubel.

Determined and fresh in the morning,
Tired and undaunted at night,
Proud of your comrades' spirit
Game in a losing fight.

The women of all New Jersey
Caught up the great refrain,
"Work—we will win the next time
On with the new campaign!"

PARTY HENCHMEN MOB SUFFRAGISTS

(Continued from page 343.)

marsal of the parade rode his horse through the crowd, and the opponents of 'votes for women' completed their attack by filling buckets of water inside a building where the organization meeting was in progress and dropping them on the women. Miss Miriam Gilbert, one of the suffrage speakers, was drenched by the contents of one of the buckets. Miss Gratia Erickson, of Evanston, Ill., another speaker, was doused, while many persons in the crowd went home dripping wet. It was while the water was being thrown that a mounted policeman arrived and made one arrest.

"The attack occurred in front of Red Men's Hall, Sixtieth and Spruce streets, where the Republican stump speakers were addressing an audience of several thousand. Harry A. Mackey, leader of the 46th Ward, was chairman, and those on the platform included John P. Connelly, organization candidate for City Solicitor. In accordance with the suffrage plans, the women speakers were addressing a crowd outside the building.

"According to several eye-witnesses, the attack began when a procession approached the hall. The leader, on his horse, shouted, 'Down with woman suffrage!' and forthwith rode into the crowd. Behind him were hundreds of men and boys carrying roman candles and red lights. They surrounded the suffragists and the balls of fire from the candles were dropped into their midst as the suffrage speakers stood in an automobile.

"When Dr. J. Paul Chambers and several other men set up cries for the police, the marchers entered the hall, only to resume their attacks with the water.

"The man arrested was Carlton Smith, who was held until Magistrate Harris ordered his discharge."

CABINET FAMILIES ADOPT SUFFRAGE

President's Household Sets Precedent and Washington Official Society Follows Suit

Never has the sympathy for woman suffrage found wider representation in Washington, D. C., than at the present time. Not only the members of President Wilson's family, the New York Tribune points out, but the wives of a majority of the Cabinet heads and of many of the Congressmen and official and political members of Washington society are suffragists.

President Wilson's daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo are in favor, and so is his favorite cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. The next mistress of the White House declares that she is neither for nor against suffrage, but Washington has already decided that, since her interest will be directed to the subject as never before, she probably will be a convert soon.

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, daughter of Secretary of Labor Wilson, said:

"I have always been in favor of suffrage. I consider the woman question the biggest question in the world, and am watching its progress with intense interest. When women get the vote in every State in the Union these great movements for bettering mankind in which she is particularly interested will be carried on with far greater rapidity."

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane is with her husband, the Secretary of the Interior, in heartily advocating suffrage. She said, "I am interested in the betterment of women workers, and that betterment must come through woman suffrage."

Both the wife and daughter of Speaker of the House Clark are hard workers for woman suffrage. In the famous suffrage parade in Washington, Genevieve Clark, now Mrs. Thomson of New Orleans, rode in the foremost ranks and waved a suffrage flag. Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the leader of the minority in the House, is also an ardent supporter.

"THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE POLLS IS NO PLACE FOR A CULTURED WOMAN"

By W. W. E. in New York Tribune

I entered the dirty, grey granite building between a barber shop and an undertaker's. The air had died long ago and in its place were the mingled scents of cigars, pipes and ink.

Men were inside—most of them standing. Some talked and smoked quietly. The word "darn" was used twice. A few were writing at small, shelf-like tables at the side of the room. Several useful cuspidors were scattered over an unclean floor.

A policeman sauntered in—and out.

Having identified myself I was given a blank form to be filled out by one of the officials. I retired with the sheet to the privacy of one of the shelf-like desks and wrote upon it.

Sealing it, I dropped it in the slit of the official box.

Having thus mailed my money order, I left the postoffice.

PASADENA CANARD AT LAST GIVEN UP

In Pasadena, Cal., at the first election where women could vote, the previous restrictions on the sale of liquor were made more stringent. The anti-suffragists have been saying that at this first election the city went wet after having been dry. This statement has been part of their stock in trade for years. It was authoritatively contradicted in the Woman's Journal years ago by Mr. J. H. Braley, a distinguished summer resident of Pasadena; but they have kept right on making it. At last the women's anti society of Massachusetts has stricken out this falsehood from its campaign leaflet on the liquor question, after Miss Rebecca Brown had secured from the city government of Pasadena an official copy of the ordinance that was actually passed. But the falsehood was sent out a few days ago to every voter in the State of Massachusetts.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL NAMED

Proposed Changes in Constitution Would Elect Officers Every Alternate Year

Notice is hereby given that on motion of Miss Francis the following amendment to the constitution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be offered: That By-Law 1, Sec. tion 1, paragraph 4, shall be amended to read, "the general officers of this association shall be elected by ballot on the last day but one of every alternate annual meeting," and that on motion of Miss Thomas, By-Law 1, Sec. 1, paragraph 2, shall be amended to read: "That the convention shall be held upon days to be designated by the directors; that every second convention shall be held in Washington in order that each new Congress shall be reached directly by the influence of the convention. The alternating conventions shall be held in a city to be designated by the directors."

SUSAN W. FITZGERALD,
Recording Secretary.

ENGLISH WOMEN TO GET FAIR PAY

Lloyd George Recognizes Right of Munition Workers to Same Wage As Men

David Lloyd George, English Minister of Munitions, announced Oct. 22 that women 18 years of age and over engaged in munition work would receive a minimum wage of £1 weekly. When doing skilled work, on time or by piece, women would get the same pay as men. This official recognition of the right of women to receive the same pay as men for the same work is hailed as a great victory by English suffragists who have long been agitating the question.

DENMARK WAIVES SUFFRAGE DELAY

Women's Chance to Vote Not to Be Postponed by War — New Law to Start Next June

A dispatch dated Tuesday from Copenhagen says:

"Premier Zahle declared today that the government intended to put in force June 5, 1916, the new constitutional law conferring suffrage on women, waiving the right to propose a prolongation of the old constitutional law owing to the war. It is expected that a general election will occur in July, when Danish women will vote for the first time."

The Danish Parliament on June 5, the anniversary of the signing of the first Constitution by Frederick VII in 1849, unanimously passed a new Constitution, which conferred suffrage on women.

Conservative opinion in the West never has seriously opposed woman suffrage, and recent elections in this State, in which women have participated, have shown that the fears of "mere man" politicians as to what women will do are greatly exaggerated. All new movements develop cranks and extremists, but this should not cloud the main fact that what is morally defensible may not long be legally denied.—Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

KEYSTONE CLUBS STRONG IN FAVOR

Women's Federation Again Takes Stand for Equal Suffrage in Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs in convention at Wilkesbarre, on Oct. 21, passed a resolution endorsing equal suffrage by a vote of 216 to 38. Thirty-three did not vote. The State Federations of Women's Clubs in a majority of all the States have now gone on record as endorsing woman suffrage.

Upon the completion of the reading of the report by Mrs. William Edgar Geil, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, objection to a vote on the suffrage resolution was made by Mrs. Horace Brock, of Lebanon, president of the State Anti-Suffrage League, on the ground that such a procedure was a violation of the constitution of the federation. State President Mrs. Samuel Semple, of Titusville, to whom the question was referred, permitted the taking of the poll.

The Boston Elevated Railway announces officially that on the day of the suffrage parade they did the largest business of any day in their history. This is only one of the indications of the intense interest in the suffrage movement in Massachusetts.

TELLS HOW SHE OUTWITS ANTIS

New York Waitress Helps by Distributing "Vote No" Boxes Where They Won't Harm

Among the self-constituted guardians of the suffrage cause in New York City, according to the Evening Post, is a lunch room waitress in a district where anti-suffrage match boxes have been left to be distributed with after-luncheon cigars. Not long ago a suffrage leader called the waitress's attention to the fact that the suffrage poster was lying on its back, where it did not show to good advantage. The waitress smiled gently, and, knowing her guest, lifted the corner of the prostrate poster to show all her anti-suffrage stock guilelessly hidden underneath it.

Then she came with a couple of "Vote No" match-boxes, and thrust them into the suffragist's hands. "Here, you take these," she said. "They won't hurt you. If you don't take them they may fall into the hands of somebody who won't know which way he's going to vote and perhaps they'd just put it into his head to vote against us."

Thus it happens that every day the suffrage waitress distributes her anti-suffrage match-boxes where they will do the least harm, and her "Yes" boxes where they will do the most good, because she believes that to work against woman suffrage is equivalent to working against her wage-earning sisters.

IF WE WIN IN NEW YORK

From a Statement by Carrie Chapman Catt

If we win, as we believe we shall, we shall reorganize for the purpose of training the women in the new duties of citizenship which will come to them. We shall maintain our non-partisanship in that work. We shall not teach women why they should be Democrats or Republicans, or why they should belong to one of the other parties. We shall merely teach them the functions of citizenship, the object of our government, the duties of various political officers, and we shall teach them something of American history, and that history will be certain to include a phase not now taught in the public schools, and that is the evolution of woman suffrage in America.

We shall teach them the sacredness of the ballot, that to sell a vote or to buy a vote or to get a vote by any dishonest means is a moral crime second to none in the Decalogue. We shall teach women to read the newspapers about all political matters and to learn how to sift and balance and judge whether statements are neutral or of political bias. We shall hold civic schools all over the State of New York for this purpose, and there will be such a revival of patriotism and civic enthusiasm as the old State of New York has not seen since the days of the Revolution.

We shall ask men to join the teaching force, and we shall not discriminate in favor of or against men of any political party. No party need be afraid of us, but every party that really wants to serve the State should welcome these schools with hearty gratitude.

The flaw in the operation of man suffrage is that men are nowhere taught the sacredness of a vote, the patriotic service it means. Men ought to regard election day and the vote they cast as the holiest and most religious service they ever perform. This is not taught them. We mean that it shall be taught to women and to men, too.

If we lose, we shall know that the State of New York is not open-minded, that it is still bigoted in its prejudice against the last class of citizens to ask to vote, and we shall keep right on. We shall not pause for a moment. We shall continue to educate and agitate and make our organization more and more efficient. The State of New York will be compelled to see and hear Votes for Women upon every side until prejudice surrenders to reason and right, and the vote is granted.

Shall we ask for another referendum? Certainly, and get it, too. We shall join in the campaign for a Federal amendment. We always have joined in that agitation. The National Association has not failed for more years than I can now remember to appear before Congressional committees and to ask the submission of a Federal amendment. It was not until several States had granted the vote to women that there was sufficient prestige behind it to give that movement a promise of success. The number of Congressmen who believe in giving suffrage to women by that avenue increases continually, and there are even several men in the Senate who subscribe to the same belief. If we should fail in our referendum it is not unlikely that a Federal amendment may come to New York before we could secure another referendum. In any event, the women of New York will have a vote, and that soon.

PRESS UNANIMOUS THAT JERSEY BOSSES DID IT

Tribune Says Bosses Fear Women Voters—Sun States Liquor Men Solid With Antis—All Hold Political Machine Responsible

Equal suffrage in New Jersey was defeated by the corrupt political machines. The authorities for this statement are not only the suffragists, but all of the New York press, which made it a point to cover thoroughly the New Jersey election.

The New York Herald the day after the election said that the suffragists "found nothing but discouragement in the reports from the populous centres, where the political machines hold perpetual sway.

"In Essex and Hudson counties, with the political machines in perfect working order and the leaders determined to defeat the suffrage advocates, the vote was enormous and the words 'Vote against it' passed along like wildfire, were obeyed."

The New York World published a cartoon showing the political henchmen standing around the saloon table and saying, "Well, boys, we saved the home!"

The New York Tribune said, "The story of the amendment's defeat is the story of scattered effort against well-oiled political machines. Most of the hostile politicians frankly admitted the reason they opposed the granting of the franchise was not because women were incompetent to vote, but because they believed they could not control them as easily as the men."

The New York Sun said: "The defeat of suffrage was due to the fact that many men who told the women they were going to cast their ballots for suffrage, voted the other way when they got into the booths by themselves and to the fact that the politicians of both Democratic and Republican parties didn't want to have the women in politics. Therefore they instructed their lieutenants to vote No, and their orders were carried out. Another element that entered into the success of the opposition was the activity of the brewers and the saloonkeepers. The liquor interests lined up solidly with the antis, fearing what might happen if the women of New Jersey had the vote."

The New York Morning Telegraph said: "When workers from headquarters arrived at the polls they found several heavy-jowled gentlemen hailing the voters, most of whom were workingmen, and presenting them with sample ballots carrying a big no against suffrage. A woman newspaper reporter, armed with a camera, attempted to snap a picture as one of these men led a voter to the door of the polling place, slapped him on the back and bade him do his duty. She bemoaned the fact that the light was poor, but the ward worker was scared out of a week's growth when he looked up and found the kodak pointed at him.

"The suffragists found they couldn't stop the electioneering when it was conducted further than 100 feet from the polling places, but they persuaded a policeman to halt the dragging of voters to the booth's door."

Throughout the campaign the New York Evening Post has laid the opposition to woman suffrage at the door of the political bosses. Even the New York Times said that the women "found the great political machines arrayed against them in some of the most important centres of population."

The Newark Evening News said: "It is true that both political machines, with their old allies, the liquor interests, opposed the amendment to the top of their power."

KEYSTONE LABOR WANTS SUFFRAGE

James H. Maurer, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has urged the members of his organization to vote in favor of the suffrage amendment next Tuesday. The Federation is on record in favor of the amendment.

Dr. John Price Jackson, head of the State Industrial Department, and John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, who will be strongly represented in the vote, are also strongly in favor of equal suffrage.

WOMAN WATCHER SAW OPEN TRICKS

Mrs. G. E. Scott, of Passaic, Watched Political Machine Instruct Voter How to Vote

The following telegram was sent to the Woman's Journal by Mrs. George G. Scott, chairman of the Equal Suffrage Committee of Richfield, Passaic County, New Jersey:

"I had the advantage of working at our election in a district where there is no representative of either the men's or women's anti-suffrage association. There was no respectable element behind which our enemy might hide, and they therefore worked quite openly. The collector of a Paterson brewery watched the job and the political machine did the work. The work was well done, and there was little evidence of crookedness. Their plan was both simple and practical. They got out the vote and saw to it that every voter knew exactly how to mark his ballot."

NOTED SPEAKERS PREDICT SUCCESS

Mayor Mitchel and Senator Borah at Carnegie Hall Look for Victory

Mayor Mitchel, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Senator Borah of Idaho and Dudley Field Malone were the principal speakers at the great suffrage victory mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, introduced the mayor as the head of a great city who believed women should vote. At that there was a storm of applause that did not end until the mayor smilingly begged for silence. He said in part:

"I believe I can congratulate the women of this State tonight on their prospects for success. I recollect one year ago today upon this platform I had occasion to say that when enough women wanted the ballot they would get it. That statement was taken a little amiss, but so many women have declared themselves that legislators must listen and grant the franchise as a matter of justice. It seems to me tonight that it can be demonstrated that the predominant opinion of the people of this country is that the franchise should be extended to women, and it remains only to translate this statement into law. As I have frequently said before, I shall cast my vote for the suffrage amendment. I sincerely urge upon my fellow-citizens that they vote for this amendment."

"We have discovered our power," said Dr. Shaw. "We know now our force and know ourselves as never before. This campaign has done more to fit us for the vote than twenty years of voting."

Senator Borah declared it a mistake to say that women did not use the vote. "Those who say the women won't vote," he said, "cannot have lived in a State where they do vote. I have known women to travel miles to a political meeting. Politicians know they will vote and vote intelligently. There was a convention in our State, and the night before a slate was made up. Now nothing usually can break slates, but this slate was not like others. The day of the convention word came that the women objected to one of the candidates and the slate was smashed in fifteen minutes."

Dudley Field Malone declared that the right of suffrage involves the question of justice. The exercise of it raises the question to one of ethics.

"If the men of New York will give the women the vote they will contribute a mighty element of moral force to sustain our great President in his unparalleled effort to keep America at peace and actively ready to be of compelling service to all mankind."

Harper's Bazar for October is a suffrage number, full of interest.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Elisa Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915

VOTE YES ON TUESDAY

The equal suffrage amendment should carry, for three fundamental reasons:

First, it is just. As the late U. S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts said, "Every thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage is forced to deny the doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence." Equal suffrage is based on the Golden Rule. Every man knows that he would not willingly be barred from the ballot. Thus let him do unto others as he would have others do unto him!

Second, it is expedient. The overwhelming preponderance of testimony from the enfranchised States is in its favor. Circular letters of inquiry sent to those States always bring back a sweeping majority of replies declaring that it has proved to be a good thing. More convincing still than the testimony of any number of individuals is the fact that it spreads steadily from one neighboring State to another, and there is no movement anywhere for its repeal.

Third, to pass it now will be a great economy. Every clear-sighted person knows that suffrage is coming. Even opponents admit it. The agitation for and against it costs a vast amount of time, labor and money, both to its friends and to its foes. All this energy can be applied constructively in many lines of useful work when this question is once out of the way. If it could be known with absolute certainty how the European war is going to end, everybody would urge the side that is foredoomed to defeat to capitulate now, and stop the waste of blood and treasure. It is known with absolute certainty that the contest over the suffrage question will end in victory for equal suffrage. The only question is when. It is folly to spend time, strength and money in fighting the inevitable.

It is a truism that "no question is ever settled till it is settled right." Experience has proved that the suffrage question is never settled till it is settled by giving women the vote.

From the highest motives of justice and race welfare, and from the most prosaic motives of economy, the voters of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania should cast their ballots for suffrage on Nov. 2. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The great Suffrage Parade in New York City was the most wonderful demonstration of its kind ever made. Not only in numbers, but in organization, dignity and impressiveness, it commanded universal respect and admiration. It was a fresh proof, if any were needed, that the demand among women for suffrage is far more widespread today than was the demand for higher education, or married women's property rights, or any of the other modern opportunities for women, before those opportunities were actually achieved. It was a magnificent object lesson. Let the men of the Empire State, and of the other campaign States, respond as magnificently to the appeal of their women! A. S. B.

A JURY OF SIX HUNDRED

A remarkable array of testimony to the practical good results of equal suffrage is given by the New York Survey in its issue of Oct. 23. It sent a circular letter to all its subscribers in the enfranchised States, asking their opinion. It got 633 answers, 616 in favor, 15 opposed and two in doubt.

Circular letters of inquiry have been sent out to the enfranchised States before this by the Literary Digest, the Christian Endeavor World, the New York Sun, and other periodicals; also by Julia Ward Howe and various other individuals and committees. Invariably the overwhelming majority of the replies has been in favor. But the poll taken by The Survey is of special interest. It is more extensive than any of the others; the letter of inquiry was addressed mainly to persons who are not politicians, so the answers cannot be discounted as a bid for the women's vote; and The Survey goes largely to a constituency who are in close touch with welfare work and the various movements for human betterment. To a great extent they are men and women who have worked for improved conditions before and after women got a vote, and therefore can make comparisons. And the results of this inquiry are even more sweepingly favorable than any of those that went before. The Survey says:

"They were asked whether they believe in woman suffrage, yes or no, and why; whether it has produced tangible results in legislation, particularly for women and children; changes in city or State administration, in politics and public opinion, in the tone of their towns; whether it is making for progress or reaction.

"Seldom has The Survey had, on any subject, so many hearty, whole-souled, eager responses to an inquiry. More than half have written letters in addition to answering the questions. All the questions are answered overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Not one subscriber reports any evidence of the breakdown of home life as the result of women's voting—a point of particular interest to the many Survey subscribers whose main task is the conservation of the family. The reasons given for believing in suffrage cover practically every claim ever made for it."

The answers in The Survey come from bishops and college presidents, lawyers and ministers, officers of Mercantile Clubs and of the Y. M. C. A., librarians, commissioners of public works, social workers and mothers of families, members of Child Labor Commissions and superintendents of schools.

To anyone with an open mind, these hundreds of testimonies from disinterested eye-witnesses ought to be absolutely convincing. They know the facts. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." A. S. B.

A FEW POINTS OF MANY

The Survey says in part:

Tangible results in both the State and the towns of Illinois are pointed out by scores of correspondents.

Practically all California correspondents testify that women's votes and their influence as voters were a prime factor in securing the red light injunction and abatement act. "Their influence was particularly important in securing the passage of our new child labor law," writes Secretary Stuart A. Queen, of the State Board of Charities.

"After an experience of more than twenty years, you could not induce the men of Colorado to part with the wonderful help women give to them in the management of their public affairs"—that sentence, from Lee Champion of Denver, expresses the spirit and substance of most of the replies received from Colorado men.

As for the women, Fonetta Flansburg, president of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs, sums up the results thus: "It has, chief of all, made us independent thinkers, given us self-respect and the profound respect of the men."

As to legislation, James Hutchinson Kerr of Colorado, writing as "a Colorado pioneer," recalls that "when the suffrage agitation began in Colorado we had more laws to protect domestic animals than we had to protect women and children. As women have gained power on the platform, at the ballot box, in the legislative halls, in like proportion have the interests of home, society and humanity been promoted."

Margaret D. Conway, Denver's amusement censor, finds suffrage "breaking down party lines and rearing lines between good and evil."

Numerous correspondents point out that the woman's vote has kept Judge Lindsey in office. James Grafton Rogers of Denver makes a point made by no other writer in any State—"In many large families it has given that family a more just representation than it would otherwise have."

V. C. Hicks, clinical psychologist of the Oakland (Cal.) schools, writes: "Since women became voters interest in all public questions has increased almost beyond belief."

That woman suffrage, however, stakes its chief claim to something much broader than laws passed, reforms achieved or rascals turned out is witnessed in a striking number of California letters. The feeling is well put by Katharine C. Watson of Pasadena: "My own experience (in three cities) makes me feel very strongly that the extension of the suffrage to women is a progressive measure of enormous and far-reaching educational value not only to women, but to the whole race. This may seem an extravagant statement of too large a hope, but the removal of an artificial restriction from one-half of any population, by which thousands of persons are encouraged to exercise faculties hitherto unused, appears to me a measure of such importance as to justify these great expectations."

MORE EVIDENCE

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, of the Oregon Child Labor Commission, writes: "The sheriff in our most populous county was defeated for re-election—admittedly by women's votes—because he refused to heed their requests for better treatment of women prisoners and improved quarters in the county jails."

"On all moral questions and in the matter of things that are for the betterment of health conditions, the women have been active, and have been listened to since they got the ballot, when heretofore they were largely ignored," is the comment of T. F. Garver, a lawyer of Topeka.

President W. J. Boone, of the College of Idaho, says equal suffrage is "reasonable, just, practical, good results." Its effects on his town, Caldwell, are "no saloons, no gambling, fine schools, good libraries, civic clubs, a clean town."

O. J. Langston of Nampa, Idaho, credits women voters with the nine-hour law for women and the law granting women the right to own and dispose of property independently of their husbands. "Courage," he says, "has been placed in the backbone of the politician who desired to do the right thing; restraint has been placed on the man who was not exactly straight, and the notoriously bad man has, no doubt, been prevented from seeking office in many instances."

"The general high level of honest and progressive city administration may be credited to a considerable extent to the participation of the women in the municipal franchise in this State," writes C. H. Talbott, head of the Municipal Reference Library of the University of Kansas. "This State has more commission government cities than any other in the country, and our municipal ownership results and benefits have been notable. Equal suffrage has proved its case in this Commonwealth."

CHIVALRY NOT ENOUGH

Thirteen persons were killed and many more injured the other day by a factory fire in Pittsburg, Pa. Most of them were young women. It was like the Triangle fire in New York, on a smaller scale.

Chivalry was not lacking. One brave man carried out six girls and perished in trying to carry out a seventh.

Women who ask for the ballot are told that chivalry is enough. It is not enough. Chivalry comes to the rescue in a crisis, and does what it can; but what is needed is adequate fire laws and proper enforcement. That would have saved all the young women, and the chivalrous man as well.

A. S. B.

In New Jersey about 67,000 more men voted to give women full suffrage this year than voted to give them school suffrage in 1897. Both amendments were defeated, but the big amendment got a much larger vote now than the small amendment got eighteen years ago.

Try as you may, it is impossible to formulate a qualification for the privilege of voting that would not exclude some men and include some women.—New York Telegram.

It is really as absurd to criticise the suffragists because they are supported by socialists and prohibitionists and pacifists as it would be to criticise the Pope because he is supported by the socialists in his efforts to bring peace to the warring nations of Europe.—James Keene Taylor.

To one who travels through the State or gets in touch with representative citizens, it is bound to be apparent that the woman suffrage issue has stirred up more interest than anything else in many years. President Wilson's declaration in favor, and the whole-souled indorsement of the women's cause by Lindley M. Garrison, Joseph P. Tumulty, William G. McAdoo and William C. Redfield, have brought the question home to multitudes who previously were indifferent. . . . There are no longer predictions that the amendment will be overwhelmed by a half million majority.—New York Herald.

It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone.—Vice-President Marshall.

PENNSYLVANIA HOPEFUL IN BUSY LAST DAYS

The fight for and against woman suffrage in Pennsylvania is at its height during the closing days of the campaign, and suffragists are doing their utmost to press the question home to every voter.

At night they address open-air meetings and crowds on the streets from autos or improvised platforms. At noon squads of suffrage speakers visit the great manufacturing establishments in various cities of the State. On special occasions indoor rallies have been held with speakers from the suffrage States in the West. Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard of Utah, and other speakers in the remaining days of this week will conduct a whirlwind suffrage campaign in the western counties of the State under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Federation of Allegheny County.

Suffrage workers are feeling hopeful as to the results of the election. Mrs. Roessing, president of the Woman Suffrage Association, makes the hopeful prediction that the woman suffrage amendment will win. She says:

"We who have been campaigning for the adoption of a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution believe that the verdict on Nov. 2 will be favorable. This belief is based, first upon the rapid strides of suffrage sentiment during the past six months, and, second, upon a firm conviction that the great majority of our men folk are so strong for fair play that their votes will more than offset the insidious attacks which the vicious interests always make against suffrage in any campaign.

"We are not blind to the fact that every vote which these interests can control will be thrown against us. But this fact is discounted by the knowledge that we will secure the vote of every man who considers the suffrage amendment in a fair-play spirit and votes accordingly.

"The real political leaders are keen enough to realize that woman suffrage is coming eventually and shrewd enough to appreciate that a defeat for suffrage this year will be a millstone around the neck of those who instigated it, even though the orders were given secretly. Bearing these facts in mind, I can say I feel sure of victory next month."

Mrs. J. O. Miller, head of the Equal Franchise Federation of Allegheny County, whose vote, it is said, may decide the State contest, said, when questioned regarding the outlook for woman suffrage:

"Our sincere belief is that the woman suffrage amendment will carry in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County; that rural districts throughout the State will return large majorities, and that Philadelphia will give at least a small majority that will be favorable."

The "Festival of Light," the evening parade which took place in Philadelphia Oct. 22, drew a crowd of 100,000, which lined the streets and enthusiastically cheered the marchers. Thousands of lanterns and torches gave the effect of a long stream of light, and illumined the yellow pennants and streamers borne in the procession. Hundreds of business houses and private homes along the line of march were decorated in suffrage colors.

One of the important features of the parade was the Women's Liberty Bell, which has completed a tour of the entire State. It was drawn by suffragists and was surrounded by allegorical figures, such as Truth, Virtue, etc. It was preceded by "The Bow of Promise" and "The Spirit of November the Second." A searchlight which followed the bell was played upon it constantly so that its outlines were clearly distinguishable.

In the line of march were hundreds of college women in caps and gowns; hundreds of Socialists and trade unionists; members of the W. C. T. U. and other organizations. More than 400 decorated automobiles formed one section of the parade. In the "Burnham Winner" rode pioneers of the movement: Mrs. Charlotte N. Peirce, the only living survivor of the Seneca Falls convention of 1848; Miss Anne Heacock, secretary of the first Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage convention; Miss Jane Campbell, for twenty-five years president of the Philadelphia County Society; Mrs. Mary F. Kinderdine, Dr. Josephine van Dusen, Mrs. Oliver Pond Amies and Mrs. Helen G. Gibson. Mrs. William Albert Wood was grand marshal.

The parade ended at the Academy of Music, where a mass meeting was held, presided over by Senator Moses E. Clapp; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, of New York; George Creel, former police commissioner of Denver, and Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor, of Columbus, O., were the speakers.

At Swarthmore, students and townspeople joined in an enthusiastic rally Oct. 25. Suffrage sentiment has been strong there, and the Swarthmore News recently came out with an editorial, in which it declared: "Pennsylvania will not hinder progress by taking an unwise stand on this question. Let us show our Jersey friends that we believe that justice is due every one—man or woman, and give women the ballot by an overwhelming majority of votes on Nov. 2."

Why They Will Vote for Suffrage

The following statement in behalf of the suffrage amendment was given out in New York City this week:

On Tuesday, November 2, the legally qualified voters of New York will decide whether or not the constitution of the State is to be so changed as to allow women to vote on the same terms as men.

The questions are essentially those which have arisen whenever suffrage has been granted to any group of people. The world has tried various forms of exclusive government for a long time, and is trying some of them still, but the march is rapid toward universal freedom and toward the participation in government of all intelligent adults. In the United States that belief in liberty has always been strong, and it is stronger today than ever before.

The emancipation of women is feared by some because they think it threatens the home and those virtues which centre around it. When woman asks the vote she merely asks to keep up with her own work after it has left the house and gone into the community. She gladly admits that her place is in the home, and adds that the home is everywhere.

In twelve American States women have been voting for periods ranging from one to forty-six years. Everywhere the gain has been appreciable. The opinion of enlightened business men, statesmen, editors and careful women is overwhelming. And in foreign countries, in many of which the experiment has been fully tried, there is the same preponderance of opinion. No homes are broken up, no reckless legislation is passed, no women desert cradles in order to become politicians. But, on the other hand, there is a general toning up and liberalization of life, an improvement in women themselves and a distinct gain in legislation along such lines as especially affect children, women in industry, morals and municipal efficiency.

We, the signers of this statement, declaring our intention to vote for the amendment, belong to various political parties, but we are united in our desire to have our State true to the fundamental principles of democracy. We believe that a people is greater when it follows gladly and bravely its underlying convictions than when its political life is inertia and causeless timidity. We believe it is bad for a democracy to put a check on the aspirations of a large portion of its citizens. We believe that women should vote, and that the community will derive an appreciable advantage when they do vote.

Jacob Gould Schurman	Samuel Untermyer
Adolph Lewisohn	Frederick M. Davenport
Herbert Parsons	Dudley Field Malone
Charles L. Guy	Norman Hapgood
Wm. A. Prendergast	William G. Willcox
John Mitchel	Samuel McCune Lindsay
Egburt E. Woodbury	James Lees Laidlaw
John K. Sague	Ogden M. Reid
Robert Adamson	Frederick C. Howe

FINAL WEEK FINDS 50,000 NEW YORK WOMEN AT WORK FOR SUFFRAGE

The final week of New York's suffrage campaign will represent the combined efforts of every one of the thousands of suffrage workers all over the State, and will take account of every working hour of the remaining days. Fifty thousand women canvassers are bringing to a close one of the most systematic house-to-house visits in the history of New York politics.

The various schools for watchers are giving expert advice to their students, and a flying trip to every suffrage organization in the State will make sure that no one misunderstands the voting machines that prevail outside New York City. Miss Jane Pincus expects to visit every suffrage organization in the State with final instructions as to machine voting.

One of the interesting features of the last week is the Eleventh Hour Committee, which will answer the closing arguments and ruses which may be introduced by the anti-suffragists. This committee is alert and is ready to take care of situations which have never come up in New York, but which have arisen in other States just before the suffrage was granted them. The eleventh hour aids are made up of the former publicity committee, under the head of Mrs. Ogden M. Reid.

Miss Emily Pierson of Connecticut will direct the campaign in the Bronx.

One of the closing events of the week will be a luncheon at the Hotel Astor at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 30, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

A ten-hour suffrage meeting was held Oct. 26 at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party. There were ten speakers from ten States who spoke ten hours, beginning at 10 A. M.

All but three New York theatres were open to suffragists on the evening of Oct. 27. Suffrage colors were everywhere, suffrage souvenirs were given away, and there were suffrage speeches between the acts.

In answer to numerous requests Miss Adella Potter of Brooklyn recently re-delivered an address on "The Christianity of Woman Suffrage" at the Sunday morning service of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn. Miss Potter gave this address first on Jan. 24, 1915.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Staten Island did the good neighbor act in New Jersey the last week of the campaign. They sent a big automobile over every night with speakers for street meetings, one night covering twelve meetings. In all, Staten Island contributed 38 speeches. On the day of the election ten of the women went over to help at the polls, distributing literature and running errands.

The Women's Trade Union League of New York as their special contribution to suffrage appropriated a sum sufficient to maintain a speaker for two weeks each in New Jersey and New York. Mrs. Maud Swartz, member of Typographical Union, No. 6, who is an experienced speaker on suffrage and labor questions, is now in the field for the League.

OPPOSITION MEN RETRACT LEAFLET

Yield to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's Demands for Withdrawal of Slander

The Empire State Campaign Committee issued a statement this week regarding a leaflet circulated by the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, entitled "Woman Suffrage: Some Underlying Principles and Comments," which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its head, had demanded withdrawn, and her correspondence with Everett P. Wheeler, head of the association. The statement, after saying that the men's organization had withdrawn the leaflet, said:

"It has been the contention of suffragists that the anti-suffragists' speakers and writers do not scruple to defame the characters of the women leaders of the suffrage movement, and that they are equally reckless of the truth in their statements with regard to suffrage facts and arguments."

There are three letters from Mrs. Catt and one from Mr. Wheeler in the correspondence given out. Mrs. Catt says in her first letter, after demanding that the leaflet be withdrawn at once, and that its statements be retracted as untruthful:

"The leaflet says: 'Woman suffrage should be repudiated, because of the type and attitude of the leaders it has drawn to the cause,' and then goes on to say, after naming me with others as 'accepted leaders,' 'All are opposed to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State.' The inference from that statement, when taken in conjunction with the context of the rest of the leaflet, is that I hold immoral views and am an enemy to the home and family. I am not."

Mrs. Catt also calls untrue statements made in the leaflet regarding the suffrage States. She says in conclusion:

"The action of your association in delaying reply and in persistently circulating this libelous leaflet, cunningly designed to mislead, with its implication therein that millions of women who have or desire the vote wish to lead 'loose' lives, is rankly dishonorable, and the exact opposite of that chivalry of men to women on which our anti-suffragists claim woman can rely for justice."

A copy of this leter was sent to the men whose names are on the letter head.

Mr. Wheeler in his letter said that there was no intention of implying that Mrs. Catt "held immoral views," and he denies that "the elements opposed to good government are the allies of those opposed to woman suffrage." He then names what he considers the "most dangerous elements in the Commonwealth"—1, the Socialists; 2, the advocates of easy divorce, and, 3, the advocates of the economic independence of women.

In the concluding letter in the correspondence Mrs. Catt gives her view of the three most dangerous elements in the Commonwealth:

"1. Political bribery, which invalidates the most sacred principle of our Government.

"2. Men who draw vast dividends from very underpaid labor.

"3. White slavery, which pollutes the health of the nation, robs the home of its self-respect, and flouts a sin suited to barbarism in the face of twentieth-century civilization."

"I never heard any man complain that his wife was less interested in domestic economy because she had the right to vote and took an interest in making the community respectable," says the Hon. J. W. Kingman of the Wyoming Supreme Court.

STIRRING WIND UP FOR BAY STATE CAMPAIGN

Big Demonstration on Common, Torchlight Parade and Rallies All Over Massachusetts Mark Closing Days

With the election only a few days away, Massachusetts is alive with suffrage sentiment. A great meeting at Tremont Temple Friday night, with Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Senator Borah of Idaho and President Hunt of the State Federation of Labor as the principal speakers, a tour of Boston by Margaret Foley, a big demonstration on Boston Common Saturday night, torchlight parades Saturday night in Worcester and Monday night in Pittsfield, and meetings and rallies all over the State mark the closing days.

The demonstration on the Common Saturday night will be at the Parkman Bandstand. In addition to speaking, singing, a band concert and the raising of the liberty pole, there will be stereopticon views relating to suffrage. All suffragists and the public generally in greater Boston are expected to be at this demonstration and if the weather is favorable, it will probably bring out one of the biggest crowds ever seen on Boston Common.

This week the final circular to the voters of Massachusetts will be mailed.

In addition to this the Sunday before election is to be observed throughout the State as an "at home" day. All over the State women will give up all campaign work and remain in their homes and write letters to their friends to urge them to go to the polls and vote on Tuesday.

A special wire will be installed at the Parade Headquarters for the returns Tuesday night.

The torchlight parade at Worcester will be held at 7 o'clock Saturday night and will be followed by a mass meeting addressed by Senator Borah.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw spoke at Brockton Oct. 26, Haverhill Oct. 27, and Lowell Oct. 28.

An automobile tour for suffrage in the western part of the State is being made this week by the Women's Trade Union League. The speakers, who are Miss Julia O'Connor, Miss Marion Hanford, Miss Amy Gillespie and Miss Eleone Baker, have been in Worcester, Pittsfield, Great Barrington, Lee, North Adams, Greenfield and Springfield. They will do eleventh hour work in Boston Monday.

A joint debate between Miss Edna L. Spencer and Miss Marjorie Dorman has been conducted throughout the State this week.

The 65th anniversary of the First National Woman's Rights Convention was celebrated in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 23, with a large and brilliant luncheon at a club. Dr. Myrtle Smith presided. The principal address was by the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the only survivor of the speakers at the 1850 convention. Though in her 91st year, she spoke for more than half an hour, in a full and audible voice, and with great applause. The other speakers were Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and William Lloyd Garrison.

Miss Florence Luscomb, in Lucy Stone's carriage and wearing her bonnet and a quaint old-fashioned costume, accompanied by Miss Mary F. Bolles and Miss Marjorie Bedinger, drove from Boston to Worcester, holding meetings along the way; and a number of decorated automobiles from the State Association paraded the streets. In the evening big open-air meetings were held at Worcester.

A Harvard student has confessed that the decorations stolen from several houses the night before the suffrage parade in Boston were taken by students who wanted the red and yellow bunting to use in connection with one of their secret societies. The fact that the houses of suffragists were despoiled, as well as those of antis, is proof enough that it was not done by the suffragists, as the antis claimed.

The meeting at Tremont Temple Friday night was held under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts W. S. A. and the Equal Franchise Committee. Dr. Shaw was met at the station by a procession of decorated automobiles and taken to the hall.

CALIFORNIA SAYS IRISH BAD CASE

Colonel Imported by Antis is Condemned As Political Mercenary

---

No good word about Colonel John P. Irish has yet come from California, his home State, in response to the many letters and telegrams that have been sent since he came to Massachusetts to help the anti-suffragists fight equal suffrage.

Says the Labor Clarion of San Francisco on Oct. 8:

"John P. Irish is said to have gone to Massachusetts to speak against woman suffrage, at so much per. Irish spoke against woman suffrage in California, and convinced many voters that they should vote contrary to his advice. The women of Massachusetts should be thankful for the coming of this blatant incompetent to oppose them. Failure has uniformly been the portion of every cause he has espoused."

Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto calls him a political and journalistic mercenary. She says he formerly posed as a Democrat, but took the stump for Mr. Taft and was rewarded by the Taft administration with a four-year position in the San Francisco custom house as a naval officer at $5,000 a year.

"He can always be depended upon," says Mrs. Park, "to be on the side of intrenched wrong, especially when there is any money in it for him. He is anti-union, anti-suffrage, and pro-liquor.

"At the recent wet and dry campaign in California, he was employed by the unions at first to fight prohibition, but also made speeches during the same campaign, which were anti-union. This resulted in his being discharged and discountenanced by the unions.

"One of his most effective methods in speeches is to load up with misquotations and garbled quotations.

"He is an unqualified foul fighter and slippery orator."

An interesting discussion of "The Immigrant Woman and the Vote," by Vira Boarman Whitehouse, is published in the September issue of the Immigrants In America Review.

SPRINGFIELD HAS MILE LONG LINE

"Republican" Declares Suffrage Parade Most Striking Ever Held in That City

---

A column of men and women a mile long marched through the streets of Springfield last Saturday. The Springfield Republican called it "one of the most striking parades this city has ever seen," and declared "it was as though those hundreds of women marching for their cause were hurling defiance at graft, organized vice, predatory wealth and the other recognized opponents of 'votes for women.'"

Led by Miss Virginia Tanner impersonating Victory, representatives of both Eastern and Western Massachusetts leagues formed the column which marched through the main streets, passed in review before Mayor Stacy and members of the city council, in the reviewing stand before City Hall, and disbanded in Court Square. Here Miss Helen Todd of California addressed the spectators, who numbered fully 2,000 in spite of the fact that the day was very cold.

The Lafayette drum corps of Holyoke led the Holyoke delegation, which made an especially good appearance, with uniform white suits and hats, and broad yellow sashes with suffrage mottoes in black. The end of the second division was the Boston float, which was decorated with yellow streamers and bore along its sides huge posters with the words "Every candidate for governor will cast his vote for woman suffrage. Follow the candidate of your party." Representatives of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News accompanied it. A division of about 20 beautifully decorated automobiles brought up the rear.

A message from Mayor Curley of Boston to Mayor Stacy was handed to the stand as the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association delegation marched by. It read:

Hon. F. E. Stacy, Mayor of Springfield, City Hall, Springfield:—

Dear Mr. Mayor: Last Saturday it was my pleasure to review the wonderful suffrage parade in Boston and speak at the mass meeting in Mechanics Building in the evening. I am glad that the women of Western Massachusetts are to march in Springfield today and sincerely trust that they make the same deep impression for good upon the voters of your city that was made upon the men of greater Boston by the beautiful demonstration of last Saturday.

Yours cordially,
James M. Curley, Mayor.

Many down-town merchants decorated their places of business with the suffrage colors. Yellow balloons and suffrage chrysanthemums were sold on the street during the afternoon.

WOMEN APPROVE NEW CHIVALRY

Men's League Saw That Women Watchers in Jersey Were Shown Every Respect

---

The women of New Jersey on the day of their special suffrage election were telling the story of a new kind of chivalry that they appreciate. The leader of the Men's League in a New Jersey city got up at 5 o'clock on election morning and went about with an automobile taking the women watchers to the polls in order to introduce them to the clerks of election and see that no "anti" officials treated them with disrespect on their first day of political life. The women of that city are ready to believe that they can do very well without some of the traditional silk-stockinged kind of gallantry if it is replaced by such thoughtful do-unto-others-chivalry as this. It is a kind that bids fair to wear well. It belongs to an imperishable variety which even votes don't seem to imperil.

Logic For The Business Man

Women have proved their business sense, their honesty, their ability in thousands and thousands of business positions—as owners, managers, and in office work.

How many women cashiers have you known to run off with their employers' money?

Aren't the women in your office as intelligent, as steady and as reliable as the men?

Isn't it "good business" in your line of work to build up an experienced, honest, loyal force of experts?

In the great business of legislating for women and children wouldn't it be "good business" to get the help and vote of women who are experts in these needs?

As 85 per cent. of those who buy are women, wouldn't it be "good business" to give women an interest in tariff legislation and in conditions that affect the making and the sale of goods?

Would any business man endure being bound by contracts to which he was not a party? Isn't that what every woman is obliged to do who is taxed without representation?

Do you have to take much time away from your business to prepare for voting, or to vote?

Because you have the ballot, does it make you want to run for office, or neglect your duties or your home?

You do not deny to women stockholders the right to protect their interests by a vote.

PLEASE BE LOGICAL

Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment

COLORADO WOMEN HELP CAMPAIGN

Woman's League to Flood Political Leaders in Campaign States With Letters

---

More than 500 letters have been sent out by the Susan B. Anthony League of Denver to the county chairmen of the Democratic party in New York State urging them to work for suffrage.

Republican women's organizations in Denver have agreed to flood the political leaders in this year's campaign States with letters urging that they work for the cause as a practical measure, according to the Denver Post.

Contributions of money also are being sent by Colorado suffragists.

The Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs at its convention this month in Colorado Springs declared that since

"Colorado women reached their majority as voters in November, 1914," and since "there is no greater justice, no possession more precious than freedom," therefore

"Be it resolved, That the Federation congratulates the women of the various States to whom has come this high responsibility, this challenge to consecrate its service, this august recognition of human rights, and sends greetings to the campaign States where the battle is still on.

"Be it resolved, That the secretary of this organization be instructed to convey to those in charge of the campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa this expression of the Colorado Woman's attitude toward her full citizenship and her fervent hope that the women of the campaign States may prove triumphant on the election days, now so near."

The resolutions are signed by Mary C. C. Bradford, chairman resolution committee; Emma M. Wadsworth, Nettie C. Jacobson and Lucretia E. Garretson, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

THEY ALREADY HELP GOVERN

From The Independent

It is funny to hear a man in Massachusetts or New Jersey say: "I, for one, will never live under a petticoat government." Poor man, he can't help himself unless he emigrates to some other country, and these are mostly at war. He already is living under a national government elected in large part by the votes of women. The women help elect twenty-four Senators out of ninety-six. They control a sixth of the President, or, according to last week's announcement, the whole of him. The real situation is more striking than appears from these figures, for, owing to our unequal allotment of representation, the women voters of the West have more political power in national affairs than the men voters of the East. The ballot of one woman in Nevada will outweigh in Senatorial legislation the ballot of 111 men in New York. So the question which the voter in New York or Pennsylvania has to decide next November is not, as he sometimes conceives it, whether he will allow women a share in the government under which he lives. It is merely whether he will continue to deprive his mother, wife or sister of the rights which the unknown women of the West have.

Lincoln and Wilson, Republican and Democrat, stand on the same platform in regard to equal political rights for women. But during the fifty years that separates them, woman suffrage has been tried in three continents, so that what was to Lincoln a hope is to Wilson a demonstrated fact. In 1865 it required prophetic faith to see the feasibility of woman suffrage. In 1915 it requires no more than candid observation.

NEW YORK ISSUES THREE BALLOTS

Suffrage Amendment Comes First on One Ticket — Voter Must Heed Instructions

According to information received from the office of the Secretary of the State of New York three ballots will be issued to voters in New York State on Nov. 2, one for general officers, one for questions relating to the revised constitution, and *one ballot for the amendments submitted by the Legislature.* The woman suffrage amendment is Amendment No. 1 of the legislative amendments. The amendment will be printed on a ticket that will carry one other amendment, "Amendment No. 2," and one propositon, "Proposition No. 1." The woman suffrage amendment comes first on this ticket.

A great many voters are under the impression that the woman suffrage amendment will be printed in full on the ballot. That is not true. The amendment is covered by the question, "Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article two of the constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon women, be approved?" By marking the square opposite the Yes with an X the voter goes on record for woman suffrage.

At the top of the ballot are the following instructions to voters:

1. To vote "YES" on any question make a cross X mark in the square opposite the word "Yes."
2. To vote "NO" make a cross X mark in the square opposite the word "No."
3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.

Any other mark, erasure or tear on the ballot renders it void.

5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.

A vote for woman suffrage is *not* a vote for the new constitution.

SUTHERLAND TO START MEASURE

Will Introduce Nation-Wide Amendment in Senate on First Day of Congress

Senator Sutherland of Utah and Representative Mondell of Wyoming will offer the Susan B. Anthony Equal Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution to the Senate and the House on Dec. 6, the day Congress convenes.

"I shall urge the Senate Committee on Suffrage, of which I am a member, to give a speedy hearing on the resolution which I will introduce," Senator Sutherland said last week. "I shall press for action on a vote in the Senate. The matter should be disposed of as early as possible. The suffrage resolution received a majority vote in the last Congress. It will receive more the next time.

"To my mind, the most convincing argument for the political enfranchisement of women is the absence of any really persuasive argument against it. If it be right to extend the voting privilege to all sorts and conditions of men, I am not quite able to see the justice of denying the same right to all sorts and conditions of women. If we have extended the privilege too broadly in the case of men, and wisdom demands that we should eliminate the unfit, the thriftless and the illiterate, that is a good reason for denying the privilege to these classes of both sexes. It is no reason for denying it to the women who are fit and capable. In other words, the line which should separate the voters from the non-voters is one of character and not one of sex."

COL. IRISH SHOWN TO BE NO CREDIT TO HOME STATE

Noted California Citizens Disavow Colonel's Statements at Great Protest Meeting in Boston and Show Him Up as Tool of Vicious Interests

The protest meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Oct. 20, against Colonel John P. Irish of California, and the alleged statements he has made during his tour of Massachusetts, drew a large and intensely interested audience. Miss Helen Todd of California was the principal speaker. She said she was sent here by the Western women voters "primarily to defend the name of the voting women of the West, falsely blackened."

During the meeting Mrs. Agnes H. Morey presented this resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, the opponents of equal suffrage have now imported from California, to calumniate the women of that State, a certain John P. Irish, who is known there as an inveterate enemy of the laboring man, a useful tool of the corporations, a sympathetic representative of the liquor interests and a reactionary opponent of all reform movements, whose advocacy injures any cause he speaks for in California;

Resolved, That this meeting registers an emphatic protest against the bringing into our Commonwealth for political purposes a man whose statements are at variance with those of the Governor and the Legislature of his own State and of those persons of reputation best able to judge of conditions there; and protest against the pretence that Mr. Irish in any sense speaks for the State of California.

Miss Todd said that she did not know Colonel Irish of California, so she wired home for information. Of the telegrams received, all in answer to alleged statements by Colonel Irish, one was from the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin to the effect that Colonel Irish was "roundly hissed" in that city for his arguments. Another telegram was from Chief Justice Angelotti of the Supreme Court of California, saying that suffrage was entirely satisfactory in that State. A telegram from United States Senator Phelan said that no question has been raised in California by any well-informed persons as to the wisdom of suffrage and that it was a fixed policy of the State, without the slightest danger of repeal. One from Mabel C. Deering said that "Irish does not hesitate to misquote." In the opinion of Miss Todd, one of the most important was from Attorney General Webb, which was an answer to an assertion by Col. Irish that women election officials had stuffed ballot boxes. It read: "The records of this office show no women convicted or charged with election frauds." The speaker also read a resolution passed by the California Legislature this year.

Miss Todd spent considerable time on the alleged statement by Colonel Irish that only the women of the underworld voted in California. She said that eighty-four per cent. of all the women in Los Angeles eligible to vote voted the first chance they got. She said the vote in California in 1914 for all candidates was 926,689, while the vote in Massachusetts that year was 458,203, this despite the fact that there were a million more people in Massachusetts than in California.

Mrs. John Eills has been awarded the custody of her daughter, Olga, in the court at Tokio, Japan. The attempt of Mrs. Eills to secure custody of her daughter began several years ago in Massachusetts. Mrs. Eills was granted the custody of the child, but before the decree could be enforced Mr. Ellis left the United States with his daughter and went to Japan.

JERSEY DEFEATED ALL AMENDMENTS

Mrs. Roessing Points Significant Fact That All Stand or Fall Together

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, last week declared that the significant feature of the New Jersey election, as disclosed by the returns, was that not only the suffrage amendment, but all three of the proposed amendments to the New Jersey constitution went down to defeat together.

"Here in Pennsylvania, on Nov. 2, four important amendments, each of vital interest, are to be voted on," she said. "New Jersey's example warns us that these four Pennsylvania amendments will probably stand or fall together. Each is meritorious and in strong demand by important elements of the people. If the friends of each are wise, they will resolve to support them with zeal."

BIG VOTE CAST IN NEW JERSEY

More Than Four Times As Many Ballots As At Previous Special Election

The official canvass of the returns of the New Jersey election have not yet been announced, but the total vote is estimated at 314,134. The great interest in equal suffrage which this indicates can be estimated when it is remembered that at a previous special election in New Jersey in 1909, when five amendments were submitted, the total vote was about 70,000. The total vote at the gubernatorial election of 1913 was 375,317. In other words, suffrage, at a special election, polled about 84 per cent. of the vote for governor at a regular election.

It is estimated that the vote in favor of equal suffrage was 131,911 and against 182,223. A change of about 25,000 votes would have meant a suffrage victory.

The woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey got as many supporting votes, the New York World points out, as the Republicans did in 1913, and about 50,000 more than Taft received in 1912.

DID you forget to order that pound of Shaw's Caramels advertised in last week's Journal? If you did, send the fifty cents today. "They melt in your mouth and will not stick to the teeth." Delivered by parcel post anywhere in New England.

W. J. SHAW
48 Pleasant Street
Winthrop, Mass.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.
INSURANCE
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — 68 KILBY ST., BOSTON
Fire Insurance covering Loss of Property and Rents
Dwelling Liability, Water Damage and Burglary Insurance
Jewelry and Tourists' Baggage Floaters
Life, Personal Accident and Health Insurance for Men and Women
Court and Fidelity Bonds and Automobile Insurance
Marine Insurance

"I should like to see the world really try sometime to find out what all the people can and will do," says "Sid" in the November American. "Everybody talks about democracy, but nobody wants to try it."

The Republic, a leading Catholic paper of Boston, and the organ of former Mayor Fitzgerald, said on Oct. 23: "Woman suffrage is in no sense a religious issue. Many earnest Catholic women are in favor of it. Many notable ecclesiastics advocate it. Many women of other beliefs oppose it."

The suffrage agitation is not a new movement. It began back in the days when our grandfathers signed the Declaration of Independence, and has continued growing in strength from year to year.—Anna H. Shaw.

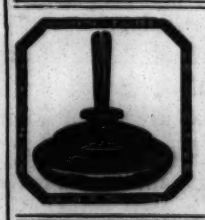
"What the woman is to be within her gates, as the centre of order, the balm of distress, and the mirror of beauty, that she also is to be without her gates, where order is more difficult, distress more imminent, loveliness more rare."—Ruskin.

The Best Cooks are Suffragists
We Prove It By the
Suffrage CookBook
It includes 300 favorite recipes of famous persons and 25 portraits.
Mailed to any point, $1.10 prepaid. Send cash or money order to EQUAL FRANCHISE FEDERATION, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

The tendency of the feminine vote as a whole is an argument of sound practical value, worth all the theories on both sides of the case. This vote is usually in favor of better streets, better schools, better water supplies, better sewerage and other sanitary conditions; in fact, in favor of every public question involving the health, comfort and happiness of the home.—Baltimore Star.

"The census totals with regard to scrubbers and cleaners—the dreary army that crawls on its knees to wash up the dirt of the day—show 26,839 women and 7,195 men. The 'dressed up' jobs, such as door opening, hall watching and carriage calling, give these figures—84,055 men and 73 women," says George Creel in the American Leader.


Beautify Furniture
PROTECT FLOORS and Floor Coverings from injury by using
Glass Onward Sliding Furniture Shoe
In place of Casters
If your dealer will not supply you write us.
ONWARD MFG CO.
Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

Suffrage Exchange

RIDING HABIT FOR SALE. Used only in Oct. 16 suffrage parade. Cross saddle, size 36, cost $45. Make offer to Miss Porter, South Berlin, Mass.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 369 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

Twenty-five campaign postal cards free to any one who will distribute them before November 2, 1915. Carrie Harrison, Brookland, Washington, D. C. (44)

Elizabeth Cady Stanton
November 12, 1815
The publishers of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW announce the appearance in the November number of
Suffrage and a Woman's Centenary
By Ida Husted Harper
The celebration of the centennial birthday of one of America's greatest women—Elizabeth Cady Stanton—is a fitting occasion for a review not only of her own efforts for woman's rights but also of the revolutions in the status of woman during the past century. Mrs. Harper's article will be read with much pleasure by everyone interested in the progress of woman.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
Copies of the November number will be found on sale at all magazine stands. If your dealer is sold out, the next four numbers beginning with November will be sent you on receipt of one dollar.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

NOVEMBER SECOND, 1915

By Mary Farley Sanborn in the Springfield Republican

THE harvest of our hope is ripe for reaping,
Men, will you come with ready heart and hand,
With answering word and eager footstep leaping,
To greet and grant our fair and just demand?

We have stood by you in the occupations
Of common life; we've worked and loved and prayed;
Sharing the fight, the trials and temptations;
And when the cost was reckoned, we have paid.

We have been sometimes wise and sometimes foolish—
Even as you—done bravely or amiss;
You've been—like us—part generous and part mulish;
But, friends, we face the issue, now, in this.

Let's talk as man and man, not man and woman;
Be fearless, honest, candid, free and just;
Put sex aside, and call us simply human,
And, take our word, we will repay your trust.

We've borne your sons, been comrades with our brothers,
Learned from our fathers, worked that wrong might cease;
And shall men turn upon their wives and mothers,
Bidding them not to speak, but hold their peace?

No, let us lend our insight, intuitions,
Our tact and tenderness, our sterling sense,
To supplement your sterner admonitions,
Your manly strength and keen intelligence.

Let us fare on together, each grown bolder
As conquering forces march with equal stride;
And step by step, with shoulder pressed to shoulder,
We shall attain to purposes untried.

One cause, one watchword, one determination,
One sense of right, one summit to ascend,
One banner, one ideal, and one nation,
One life to live, one death to crown the end.

If you are great, are we not also gracious?
If you are brave, have we not heart and will?
If you are daring, are we not audacious?
Do we not match your labor with our skill?

Now is the hour, now the appointed season,
To crown our long endeavor with success.
We bid you, in the splendid name of reason,
Rise, men, and with one voice, ring out your Yes!

VOTER MAY HEED GIRLS' FIRE TRAP

Inadequate Fire Escapes and Inefficient Inspection Cost Girls' Lives

Thirteen girls, ranging in age from 15 to 24, lost their lives by fire in a Pittsburg box factory on Monday. The building was only four stories high. On the third and fourth floor twenty-six girls and six men were at work. Besides thirteen girls and one man who lost their lives, eight were injured. The large proportion of dead and injured is due to the fact that the building was apparently a fire trap and the fire escapes were inadequate.

Margaret Steigerwald, who was injured by jumping from a second-story window, said she and five other girls were trapped in the building.

"We got our wraps and started down the sairway," said Miss Steigerwald. "As we reached the second floor some one closed the door at the head of the stairway, and we were trapped. We tried to open the door without success, and then we started back to the third floor. By that time the third floor was filled with smoke. We made for the windows."

Francis Feehan, a State Inspector, made an examination of the building after the fire, and said the fire escapes were inadequate.

Heroic work was done by a working man who went into the burning building seven times, bringing out six unconscious girls. On the seventh trip he lost his own life. Other men aided by catching girls as they jumped from windows.

Men voting on the suffrage amendment on Nov. 2 will do well to remember women's need of the vote to improve the conditions under which they work.

MORE CALIFORNIA WOMEN REGISTER

Prominent Clubwoman States Marked Increase in Suffrage Interest and Registration

Mrs. E. D. Knight, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, sent the following telegram to the Empire State Campaign Committee:

"Figures show that registration among women is on the increase in California. Interest in suffrage markedly on the increase among club women. Very small minority is anti-suffrage."

DECLARES SUBWAY NEEDS SUFFRAGE

Herbert Parsons Says Women Suffer most from Shameful Congestion but Cannot Remedy

Herbert Parsons of New York makes the following comment:

"Every morning and evening I ride in the New York Subway, the conditions in which are a disgrace to civilization. The pushing, crowding, roughness, and lack of seats bear more hardly and should be more repulsive to women than to men, and yet there are thousands of women working for a living who each day are compelled to travel in the subway under those conditions and who have no say as to whether the conditions shall be remedied and who shall be the persons selected to remedy them."

PRESIDENT'S NIECE IN BIG PARADE

Miss Margaret Vale Represents Alaska and Declares Women Must Succeed

President Wilson's niece, Miss Margaret Vale, who represented Alaska in the New York parade, said: "Just watch those wonderful women marching along with heads erect! They are coming on nobly, like an invading army, and they will succeed. There is no defeating such courage as the women of New York City are displaying today."

President Wilson's three daughters and his favorite cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, are suffragists.

LAST LAUGHS

A pair of trousers stuffed with straw and bearing on the waistband this legend, "Which will wear them after Nov. 2, you or I? Vote no on the suffrage amendment" swung near the anti-suffrage tent at the Caledonia Fair (New York). Apropos of this display, a suffragist offered these comments:

"The pair of trousers on exhibition at the anti-suffrage tent fairly illustrated their whole argument—a stuffed nothing.

"It has no head for wisdom and truth, no eyes to see into the tremendous future, no hands to aid the helpless, no arms for either expansion, no heart for pity or love."

(From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.)

Do You Know

That anti-suffragists say suffrage would double the cost of elections?

That it costs the voters of Greene County 14 cents each to vote, of Chautauqua County about 15 cents each, of Clinton County $1.36 each, of Rockland County $2.50, of Hamilton County $4 each? That the Albany Knickerbocker Press gives an account of votes which cost the country $14 each?

Why We Oppose Prayers for Women

Fifty years ago a clergyman insisted on attending all women's missionary meetings, because, he said, "You never can tell what these women will take it into their heads to pray for next."

1—Because a wife's prayers would either nullify or duplicate her husband's.

2—Because praying would distract a mother from her natural duty of teaching her children to pray.

3—Because the conditions of a woman's life are such that she cannot know what it is wise to pray for. She might pray for rain when fair weather was needed or for fair weather when the crops required rain.

4—Because women already pray indirectly through their sons, husbands and brothers.

Which President Do You Back?

One question is before the voters on November 2. Will the political henchmen of the liquor interests deprive women of the ballot they would otherwise have? The issue is clean-cut.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, recently declared that he was going to vote for woman suffrage in his State.

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State," he said.

Neil Bonner, president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, was greeted with tumultuous applause at the Liquor Dealers' Protective League Convention in Atlantic City, Oct. 7, when he said:

"I learn that President Wilson has declared that he will vote in favor of giving the ballot to women. I want to say to you, as president of the liquor dealers of the country, that I intend to vote against giving women the ballot."

Behind the President of the United States on this question will be most of the respectable men of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Behind the President of the Liquor Dealers will be all the disreputable men. Which side will win?